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October 1906

PICTORIAL REVIEW

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A Talk with Our Readers

MANY persons find their greatest joy in living during the beautiful Autumn days of October and November and especially during the former month, which this book represents. The fall of the leaf makes exquisite landscape pictures and the season has many outdoor pleasures peculiar to it; as, for instance, the gathering of nuts for Winter storage, or of berries for household decoration at the great annual festivals of Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's, approaching apace.

For you—the woman at home—however, it is an exceedingly busy season. There is canning and pickling and preserving to be done; there is house-cleaning and the renovating of furniture and curtains for Winter use; there is much sewing to be accomplished, especially if there are young children in the household; and in addition to all this there is the continual temptation to remain out of doors and enjoy the lovely Autumn days without a thought of toil. It is our constant effort to minimize your household cares in the PICTORIAL REVIEW so that you may have more time for out-of-doors, and if your letters of encouragement mean anything we achieve that result. Our several departments are intended to serve for easy reference and to aid you in simplifying the work of the household, so the wheels of the machinery may move so noiselessly that no one may hear them creak.

SPECIAL PATTERN FEATURES

In this number you will find an innovation in the way of a pattern (No. 2,148) made in extra length and especially designed for tall figures. In the November number we intend to feature jacket-suits, giving a different treatment from anything shown hitherto and more views of the design. Patterns especially intended for stout figures will be exploited from time to time. Be assured that when you mould your garments upon the styles set forth by the PICTORIAL REVIEW you cannot go astray, for we are the recognized authority about the best and newest in the world of fashion, and our patterns reveal the latest wrinkles advised by the great *couturiers* of Paris, Vienna and London, whose decisions in such matters are unquestioned.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE

The appearance of our Fall and Winter catalogue is an event in the affairs of costume which should not be overlooked. Sold for 15 cents a copy (by mail 20 cents), it places before the home dressmaker the choice of 1,000 patterns which guarantee that desirable French chic obtainable from no others, and it is therefore most valuable to the amateur. In addition, the dressmaking lessons which have appeared in the magazine are there reproduced with all illustrations and form a most helpful feature.

OUR HOME DEPARTMENTS

Are you a novice at housekeeping? Do you want help and instruction? Read what Mary C. Francis, Margaret Hall, Mary Taylor-Ross and others will have to tell you in the November number. Mary Francis will inaugurate a series upon "Intelligent Marketing"; Mary Taylor-Ross will write the first of several papers upon "The Apportionment of Labor in a Household" according to the days of the week, and Margaret Hall will continue her important "Lessons in Simple Cookery." The usual departments will offer their quota of useful information.

"THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS"

The opening chapters of Martha McCulloch-Williams' attractive story, "The Judgment of Paris," in this number whet the appetite of the reader for more, and Part II. in the November number will be awaited with interest. The element of mystery is carried through with delightful charm, and the whole narration is clever and intensely original. There are no dull moments. It is a love story without artificiality—it presents real people and makes them do and say real things, affording delightful entertainment. You should not miss reading it from the beginning, therefore, be sure and send your dollar for a subscription, if you are not already on our list, so that you may have the benefit of this excellent story without being obliged to borrow the magazine from the neighbors.

THAT REMINDS ME

The question of renewals is always apposite, because subscriptions are expiring every day. If you would be forehanded, send your dollar before the time of expiration and you will not regret it.

HALLOWE'EN

Our next number will present various Hallowe'en features, and directions for celebrating the quaint old anniversary in a novel fashion with feasting and fun.

THE EDITOR.

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To Our Subscribers

We believe that all advertisements appearing in the PICTORIAL REVIEW each month are reliable, and we do not knowingly or intentionally accept advertisements from other than perfectly reliable firms. If our subscribers should find any to be otherwise, we respectfully request them to advise us, stating full particulars, and we will gladly investigate any complaint received.

Society Favorites

MME. S. A. SEREBRENIKOW

(Photograph by Davis & Eickemeyer)

A most charming type of feminine beauty is Mme. S. A. Serebrenikow, whose portrait has been added to our gallery of society favorites in this number. This attractive woman was famous for her beauty in England, the land of her birth, and also on the Continent before her marriage last Fall to a Russian diplomat, an event which necessitated her removal to Shanghai, China, where her husband is now located. They visited New York and Washington en route to China, the diplomat having formerly been connected with the Russian legation in the latter city.

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Small Talk

By EVA T. ROBBINS

"In easy mirth we chatted o'er
The trifles of the day before."

THE art of adapting one's self to the circumstance of the moment with light, easy sentences that suggest appropriateness is known as "small talk," and it is a remarkable fact that it is a gift not generally distributed. Treated from the negative standpoint, its absence in the mental equipment gives rise to embarrassment, blushing and other evidences of a lack of ease; and as we may constantly discover these conditions, we must infer that the precious gift of "small talk" was not bestowed upon those persons by the fairy godmother when she made out her list of personal endowments.

Small talk has saved many a social situation for men and women. It must, however, be done pleasantly, easily, and with absolute assurance of success. Nor should it be confounded with the higher art of conversation, for it is quite distinct. One may perhaps recall Dr. Johnson's famous remark that "there had been a good deal of talk, but no conversation," and as the old Doctor was a past-master in the latter art, we must infer that he knew the subtle distinction. Inasmuch, therefore, as talking small talk is not holding conversation with a purpose, we must infer that it is touching lightly and tentatively—in an easy, familiar style, upon one or several topics of mutual everyday interest, and viewing them from diverse points of view.

Do we not all know those people with facile tongues who can enter a crowded drawing-room and say just the right thing to interest the hostess and display such perfect ease in so doing that they excite the envy of all or any beholders who are less gifted, and who have gone through the same ordeal with stammering speech perhaps, conscious of having said just the wrong thing, and painfully deficient in ready words to meet the needs of the case? Some persons there are who can discuss the new play or opera, a recent social function, their travels, or the traits of their friends, with delightful animation, but who are still utterly unable to cope with the necessity of talking about anything or everything that may come up. It is absurd, of course, to say that those individuals who make their health a fetich and who suppose that every one else is as much interested in their worship of self as they are themselves, are capable of indulging in chat or small talk. They are merely carrying on a monologue at which the listener plays the part of Greek chorus now and then and chimes in appropriately with sympathetic remarks, such as "Dear me!" "How dreadful!" "Really?" "Awfully shocking!" and so on. And then, besides, there are the people who are riding hobbies, and who make every subject twist around to their favorite theme, whether it is psychical research, or mental healing, or dress, or settlement work. They are the one-idea folk and they can never talk small talk, because they are so conventional, so cut-and-dried, and because there must always be an element of the unexpected in that sort of intercourse, a slight uncertainty about the sequence, as it were, and not the deeply rooted, ingrained conviction that before they leave one is going to be treated to something novel concerning their especial fad. No fadder can ever talk small talk, because it requires a desultoriness which has been left out of their personal composition.

There can be no doubt that this phase of speech has its *raison d'être* and its place in the social economy that gives it a certain value. Principally its merit is that it is calculated to give pleasure. Say, for instance, that you have dropped in to visit an invalid friend. Your first aim and effort is to get her thoughts away from herself, you want her to forget during the hour that you may spend with her, the dull tedium of her life, and the fact that she is shut in and deprived of the round of healthy activities. You must touch lightly on many topics of mutual interest, giving the listener a chance always to express her opinions, and must glide from one subject to another with that easy grace which makes the elision imperceptible.

Frequently, the women who indulge in small talk are the victims of repetition, and this should be avoided, and can be, by careful cultivation. It is only a little tax on the memory, and should be closely watched. The people who repeat themselves very often—not only in words but in ideas—are consummate bores. Jones has a favorite story that he delights in telling. You have heard him repeat it half a dozen times and can prompt him at any point. He does not appear to remember that he has told it to you before, so it would be well to give him a hint. Remember, however, that you have made the mistake of supposing that small talk is Jones's *métier*. It is not. Narrative has become a second nature to him, and he will probably go on telling the same old stories until the end of time.

The individual who uses small talk as a means to an end, and that end the entertainment and diversion of another, must have an eye for picturesque detail; some of the elements of the artist, in fact. He must study proportion and know just what color and form to give to his speech.

When I say proportion, I mean the speaker must know the length of time to be appropriately devoted to any one topic and just how to pass to another without producing a certain jerkiness of effect.

A dash of gossip does not come amiss—a bit of a secret imparted with great caution gives piquancy and charm. Too much caution and reserve in intercourse produce tameness and there are no laughs coming. There must be a certain abandon, "don't-care-ness" which gives a dash and interest to whatever is quoted as "they say." But there must always be the gauge of commonsense to mark the proportion, for gossip may so easily degenerate into scandal and somebody's ears be set a-burning.

SOME DAY OF DAYS

Some day, some day of days, threading the street
With idle, heedless pace,
Unlooking for such grace,
I shall behold your face!
Some day, some day of days, thus may we meet.

Perchance the sun may shine from skies of May,
Or Winter's icy chill
Touch whitely vale and hill;
What matter? I shall thrill
Through every vein with Summer on that day.

Once more life's perfect youth will all come back,
And for a moment there
I shall stand fresh and fair
And drop the garment, care;
Once more my perfect youth shall nothing lack.

I shut my eyes now, thinking how 'twill be,
How, face to face, each soul
Will slip its long control,
Forget the dismal dole
Of dreary fate's dark, separating sea;

And glance to glance, and hand to hand in greeting,
The past, with all its fears,
Its silence and its tears,
Its lonely, yearning years,
Shall vanish in the moment of that meeting.

—Author Unknown.

The Hypothetical Origin of Certain Styles

As Seen by Our Special Cartoonist

The comical history of the origin of certain fashions has never been written; nevertheless, our cartoonist has described various parallelisms which appeal to our sense of humor. For instance, in the many-caped coat, he gives credit to the form suggested by the lobster; or, again, to the coachman; while the stole effects are due to the priest. From the university we have appropriated the full plaited robe; and Biddy, we are informed, has taken grotesquely to plaids. His sense of the ridiculous shows the charitably inclined society woman who gives five of her capes away and reserves only one for herself, but as that happens to be the fashion, and pride feels no chill, she is content.

FALL SUITINGS

THE suitings which are being used for Fall wear are much lighter, both in color and texture than have been worn for some seasons past. This is due to the fact that the very full skirt which seems so fashionable at the present moment, for the strictly tailor-made gown as well as for the more dressy costume, becomes burdensome if made in any but light materials. The suits made of cheviot, serge or mohair in all shades of gray seem to be popular at the present time. Many of them are crossed by narrow hair lines of black, blue, green or white, making a large rather indefinite check, which is not noticeable at a distance, but which gives a soft and pleasing color tone to the goods. Another material that is going to be very popular is chiffon-broadcloth, and gray with a tinge of blue seems to be the favorite color, though all the dark shades of red and wine color will be much worn. Green in all the shades is also a favorite color for this season, and though brown is not to be as much worn as it was last year, it will not be entirely given up by people to whom the color is becoming. Cheviots, both in the striped and checked varieties, as well as in the plain color, and fine serges in every conceivable shade are being used for the plain tailor-made suits, which seem to grow more and more popular as the season advances. Speaking of tailor-made suits, they must be absolutely perfect in fit, for otherwise they lose all their style, and their trim look is completely lost unless this point is carefully attended to. The collar must be carefully pressed, and the plain or plaited skirt must not drag across the hips when the wearer is sitting down.

Another point to remember about skirts is that all of the models which have been designed to wear with strictly tailor-made coats clear the ground by several inches. These skirts are usually made with inverted or box-plaits which are quite narrow at the top, widening out into a full flare around the feet. The more dressy costume for reception and house wear in nearly all cases is made with the long skirt, which lies on the ground in the front and sides, and has a considerable train in the back.

MATERIALS FOR DRESSY WEAR

For the reception and evening gowns, satins, poplins and brocaded silks will be much in evidence. One of the favorite patterns is a medium sized, self-colored silk dot, on a satin ground. These dots are placed at wide intervals and between them are scattered smaller dots. The pale shades of pink, blue and green, and also white, seem to predominate for evening wear. There are also some sheer materials such as gauze, silk voile, flowered and plain nets, mousselines, and broché silks, which are charming when made up into simple evening or dancing gowns. Many of the new materials for evening gowns are being woven with fancy borders in Oriental designs which will no doubt be used for the trimming. Chinese crêpe in white and all the delicate colors is very fashionable once more for the simple evening gowns for young girls.

Speaking of evening gowns for young girls, it is safe to predict (as the news comes from Paris) that the majority of them will be made with the short waist line, which is gaining a rapid foothold for the thin, gauzy materials for evening, and also for the dressy afternoon gown. There is nothing prettier or more becoming to slim figures than this style of dress.

TRIMMING OF PLAIN AND DRESSY GOWNS

For the plain tailor-made suits in both cheviot and serge the trimmings consist of straps or narrow folds of the material, stitched by machine. When the suits are made of checked or striped cheviot or cloth the trimmings, that is, the folds or straps, are made of the material showing a bias effect that is extremely stylish. In many cases the collar and cuffs are developed in the same manner, though these are usually made in velvet. Suits in plain colored serge are often made with the narrow applied straps of plaid cloth. When the suit is without trimming of any kind the collar and cuffs might be made of the plaid cloth for the sake of variety. Many of the Fall suits are trimmed with braid, and most of them show the best effects in plain, or a combination of two colors. Sometimes a touch of gilt or silver is introduced when a more fancy effect is desired. Soutache braid in a combination of colors is a new feature, and the diamond braids in two shades of the same color with sometimes a touch of white is a most effective trimming and quite new. The fad for the narrow knife-plaited taffetas ribbon trimming on the reception and dressy street costumes and evening gowns is gaining in popularity and is extremely chic.

Tulle is also very popular this season, especially for the chemisette and undersleeves, which seem to be worn as much as ever.

BUTTONS

Buttons seem to be a prominent feature on nearly all the new Fall models. Though most of them are round and flat, and plain in effect on the tailor-made gowns, the dressy costumes show many odd shapes and devices. Square, oval and three-cornered shapes of pearl, inlaid with gold in a scroll design, are much used. The jeweled buttons, made of rhinestones, and the buttons of opaque and transparent design are only used on the very dressy costumes. On a few evening gowns large square buttons made of rhinestones set close together with a border of emerald or ruby-colored stones have been used with good effect.

A great many ornamental jet buttons are being shown, and nothing could be more attractive than a simple shirt-waist of black taffetas silk that was fastened down the front with three of these beautiful buttons. The narrow cuffs were finished with two smaller buttons of the same design.

SEPARATE WAISTS

The ever popular separate waist for the coming season shows a great many plaid designs, in both silk and the soft wool fabrics, which are fashionable once more for the simple morning and knock-about waists, worn with a stiff collar and a trim little bow tie of dark silk. These waists are made absolutely plain, or with three broad tucks on each side of the centre-front. Many of the imported linen shirt-waists are being made in strictly tailor-made effect (that is, closed down the centre-front) and embroidered. In our November book we will devote a page of description to these waists, which are beautiful in design. Many of the plain tailor-made waists in linen or madras have the owner's monogram embroidered in small letters directly over the stiff cuff on the left arm.

This is a Paris fashion which is gaining in popularity over here, as it is distinctly new. Speaking of waists, it is hard to predict just yet which will be the most popular style of sleeve for the coming season. Of course the simple models for every-day wear will in nearly all cases be made with the full-length sleeve, finished with a trim little cuff of its own material. Many of the more dressy waists show the three-quarter sleeves, and on all of the evening models the sleeves are elbow length, and even shorter. Just at present the majority of Fall costumes (both the simple and dressy ones) for street wear show the three-quarter length sleeve, which no doubt will be worn well into the coming Winter.

The new sleeve models on both the street costumes and house gowns seem to be diminishing in fullness as the season advances. On many of the separate waists the upper part of the sleeves are ornamented by several horizontal tucks, which start just below the shoulders, and if there is an additional cuff this is tucked to correspond with the upper portion. A sleeve on one of the numerous taffetas models seen the other day was remarkably pretty and quite new. It was extremely long and followed the curve of the arm from the wrist to within a few inches of the shoulder, where it ended in a rather small puff.

OUR PINNED PAPER PATTERNS

Any of the models illustrated in our plates or on the cover of PICTORIAL REVIEW will be cut in pinned paper patterns, if desired, in stock sizes, at the following prices: For ladies, $2.00 for a waist or coat; $1.50 for a skirt, and $3.00 for an entire costume. For children, coats, $1.50; skirts, $1.00; entire costume, $2.00. If these are cut to special measure they will cost 50 cents extra for each garment.

Jaunty Fall Costumes

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 7.

Nos. 2155-2156. Ladies' Stylish Suit in blue cheviot or serge. The Poneto jacket, No. 2155, trimmed with fancy braid. The costume is a modification of a Parisienne model from Francis. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents. The plaited skirt, No. 2156, is a thirteen-gored model, trimmed with the braid. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents. Medium size, the costume will require about 9 yards of 44-inch material, with 1 yard of a contrasting color of cloth for the vest.

Nos. 2157-2158. Ladies' Suit in mixed cheviot. The semi-fitted jacket, No. 2157, has velvet collar and cuffs, and a novel strap trimming on each side gore, and on the sleeves above the cuff. Cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents. The seven-gored skirt, No. 2158, is trimmed with straps and stitched folds of its own material. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents. The costume will require about 8 yards of 54-inch material, with ½ yard of 22-inch velvet for the collar and cuffs. This costume would be charming if made up in dull red cloth stitched in black, with the straps as well as the collar and cuffs in velvet. Either of these suits made up in checked or striped cheviot or mohair with the straps, collar and cuffs of the same material cut on the bias would be extremely stylish and appropriate for afternoon as well as morning wear.

2155

2156

2157

2158

The Judgment of Paris

By MARTHA McCULLOCH-WILLIAMS

In Four Parts—Part I.

CHAPTER I.

NESMITH walked up the steps of the Capitol, his eyes gloomy, his mouth forbidding. He was slight and tall, withal muscular, and well set up, of a clear olive pallor, with very black hair, lightly silvered in the temples. Notwithstanding, he was barely thirty; he was, further, much younger in years than in experience. He had been his own man since he was rising ten. Yet neither physically nor spiritually did he suggest the self-made man. Those early years of hard work on the farm had toughened without warping his frame. In much the same fashion the ambitious struggle for education had cleared and broadened his perception, thus strengthening a cast of mind naturally judicial.

So, coming up, as his county's representative, he had been the surprise of the season to the party leaders. In the beginning they had reckoned him as no more than one of the yearling crowd—a name with a vote attached, to be delivered or withheld at their dictation. Nesmith had used his eyes and ears, and held his tongue, until after the Christmas recess. Then he had made himself heard—not in a set oration, but offhand, in such fashion, with so much of fire and force, that he had taken the majority with him and actually passed a bill, never meant to be passed, but introduced solely to throw dust in the dear people's eyes.

It had taken Nesmith a week to realize what he had done. He had done it without calculation—simply because it had appeared to him worth while. When, by the added deference, the growing friendliness of high personages, it was borne in upon him that he had made himself a power, he was mightily amused; also, to speak exact truth, mightily delighted. Yet he had not lost his head—if anything he had become quieter and more impassive, listening narrowly to what the leaders had to say, but himself speaking out only after he had made up his mind. Therefore his following had increased—upon many questions it included men of opposite political faith. Naturally, the deference had also increased. He was "My dear Nesmith" to men who two months back had had trouble in recalling his name.

The day was raw and gusty, with yet a hint of Spring. The grass was greening on the terrace slopes, and sheltered shrubs showed half unfolded buds. But they gave no excuse for the girl—the girl, who came down the two topmost steps, brave in Spring finery, but pinched, blue-nosed and shivering. She held a filmy parasol at such a slant she did not see Nesmith until she caromed into him. He was stepping up, she stepping down; involuntarily, to save themselves from falling, they clutched each other tight and swayed lightly sidewise before finding their feet on the same level. It was characteristic that neither spoke a word of conventional excuse.

"I didn't see you—I'm too near frozen, waiting up there, to see anything," the girl said, nodding backward toward the broad colonnaded portico.

"And I was looking down, when I ought to have been looking up," Nesmith returned without a trace of gallantry in his tone.

"Yes! You ought—it's a man's place to keep from running into people," the girl agreed impartially; then quickly, through chattering teeth, "Tell me—will it be very horrid of me if I go inside out of the wind? I have to stay here until the Vantons come. They said eleven o'clock—and now it's half-past. I'm going with them into the gallery, to see how laws are made—and today is my only chance."

"You won't miss much, if you miss it," Nesmith said, smiling faintly. The girl shivered again. He looked at her compassionately, and added: "I think it is—unusual, for a young lady to wait in the entrance hall alone. But you can go up in the gallery—your friends will have no trouble in finding you there."

"But they won't know I *am* there," the girl said, plaintively. "And if they don't see me here, it will be just like Georgia to go on somewhere else. She says it will be awfully stupid, and I dare say it will—for *her*. She lives here. It's different with *me*. I wouldn't take anything for being able to tell people back home I saw the Legislature."

Nesmith smiled again at the *naïve* confession. Somehow it fitted the maker of it—she seemed to him a human stray, appealingly lost and lonesome. Yet her mention of the Vantons assured him she was somebody in her home county. The Vantons ranked high in that third house which held the real power of legislation. He knew Mr. Vanton superficially, and had seen the wife but not the daughter. By rumor's mouth he knew much more of them—among other things that their hospitality was carefully calculated, accurately apportioned to the importance of its recipients. The lady of his encounter was clearly not staying with them, but as clearly, in a way, under their guidance and protection. Automatically he had brought her along with him to the main portal; he had meant to put her in charge of a guard, with instructions to take her on to the gallery, "You are going upstairs with me—I shall see to it that your friends find you. Promise me that you will be very, very good, and not make a bit of noise."

"Why! What have *you* to do with it?" the girl asked, for the first time smiling, a wan and wistful smile. Nesmith looked down at her, his eyes twinkling. "Everything," he said. "My name is Nesmith—and I'm going to speak—after a while."

"Oh, I'm so glad!" the girl cried, her face radiant. "That is what I hoped for—what I really cared about."

"I ought to make my best bow for that—but I sha'n't, until I know *why* you cared," Nesmith said, smiling whimsically. The girl gave him a keen look. They were half-way up the wide marble stairway, she had let her hand fall lightly upon the bronze stair-rail. Her glove was half off, he saw that the hand was slender and full of nervous strength. She lifted it, and pointed a finger in his face as she said:

"Oh, because you are so wicked. You know it is wicked not to be a yellow-dog Democrat, here down South, where you must be a Democrat to be anybody."

"I think I could be pretty yellow—upon occasion," Nesmith said, humbly.

"I shall tell Daddy that," she answered, her eyes sparkling. "Do you know him—Squire Thorne, of Highlands? I'm really his granddaughter, but I call him Daddy. He will be, oh, *so* mad—as mad as Tucker, when he knows about my talking to you, a rank stranger, and doing what you say."

"You are going to tell him?" Nesmith's tone was interrogative.

The girl gave him a look.

"I don't do things I won't tell," she said, with a little lift of the chin. "I know it seems dreadful—what I'm doing now," she went on. "But after I had run over you and nearly knocked you down, I had to see you and speak to you. Besides I was so cold."

"So very cold," Nesmith supplemented. "I agree with you—you had to be sure you had not hurt me very badly——"

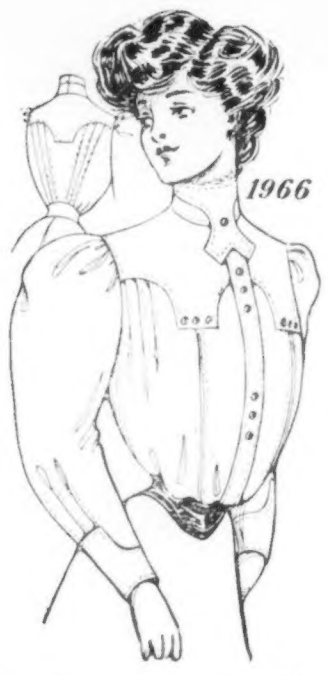
"It was the weather's fault—every bit of it—turning so raw when I had new Spring clothes," the girl interrupted. "I ought to have had more sense; but one never has sense until it is too late."

"Quite right," Nesmith in turn interrupted, handing his charge delicately down the steps as he spoke, and settling her in a front seat where she could see and hear admirably. She gave a little gasp as she noted that the gallery was absolutely empty. So, for the most part, were the desks on the floor below. The speaker's chair had a hat in it, proof that its occupant was within call. Nesmith, glancing down and along the curving rows, said very softly, "I must leave you now—and you must have patience. This circus of ours opens officially at twelve, but it will be somewhat later before the performance gets interesting—if it ever does."

"I have not said 'Thank you,'—nor told you who I am," the girl said, half putting out her

(*Continued on page* 11.)

Shirt-waists and Shirt-waist Costumes



No. 1966. Ladies' Yoke Shirt-waist

No. 1966. Ladies' Yoke Shirt-waist without lining. Made up in dull buff linen, with the collar and cuffs of light blue linen, and ornamented with white pearl buttons. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 27-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2027. Ladies' Yoke Waist

No. 2027. Ladies' Yoke Waist without lining. Made up in wine-colored india silk, ornamented with small black buttons, and closed in the centre-back. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of material 42 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1805. Ladies' Shirt-waist with or without a fitted lining. Made up in hunter's green mohair stitched in black. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 27-inch or 3¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1805. Ladies' Shirt-waist

Nos. 1892-2016. Ladies' Shirt-waist Costume

Nos. 1892-2016. Ladies' Shirt-waist Costume in light gray mohair. The waist, No. 1892, is made with or without a fitted lining, and closes at the left side of the centre front. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

The five-gored skirt, No. 2016, is made with a plaited front gore, and an inverted plait in the back. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 5½ yards of 42-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 1951-1952. Ladies' Shirt-waist Suit in green Poplar cloth. The machine stitching is in darker green silk. The waist, No. 1951, is made without a lining, and closes on the left shoulder and front. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 1951-1952. Ladies' Shirt-waist Costume

No. 1490. Ladies' Plain Shirt-waist

No. 1490. Ladies' Plain Shirt-waist without lining, in heavy white linen or madras, worn with a small ribbon tie in black or colors. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yards of 42-inch material or 3½ yards of 30-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1221. Ladies' Shirt-waist without lining. Made up in dark blue or red mohair or in any of the linen shirtings which are so popular at this season. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1490. Ladies' Plain Shirt-waist without lining. made up in any of the linen, madras or fancy wool

No. 1967. Ladies' Shirt waist

materials that come for the purpose. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1967. Ladies' Shirt-waist without lining, in light gray mad-

No. 2028. Ladies' Plaited Shirt-waist

ras, closed at the left side of the front, and ornamented with fancy white braid. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material, with 1¾ yards of fancy braid.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1221. Ladies' Shirt-waist

(*Continued from page 9.*)

hand and instantly withdrawing it. "I sha'n't tell you, either—except that my name is not Thorne. Daddy never had a son—but he has a whole lot of granddaughters."

"Yet—I think I can pick you out of the lot," Nesmith said, smiling quizzically, and making to go away. After the second step he turned back. The girl laughed, in soft triumph.

"I knew you would do that," she said. "Talk about women being curious—men are twice as curious. If I wanted you to remember me a long, long time I should keep to my word, and not tell you. Instead—well, I'm Jessamine Powell—and I haven't been trying to flirt with you. I'm here in town buying my wedding clothes."

"Somebody is going to be very happy. I hope he deserves it," Nesmith said, taking her hands in a warm clasp. "Good-bye. I wish you all the good luck in the world."

"Shall I send you some cake to dream on? You know wedding-cake dreams always come true," Jessamine said, trying to speak saucily, but with a little shake in her voice. Nesmith looked down at her through narrowed lids. She had lost the pinched look, and was delicately flushed—so delicately her face recalled an almond flower.

"Thank you—as yet I can not afford to dream," he said, then went up the stairs two at a time. He had wasted ten minutes he could very ill spare, but somehow the waste did not worry him. Notwithstanding, when he came out of the committee room and went to his desk he had no conscious memory of the episode.

The tense earlier mood had laid hold on him. It kept him alert all through the drowsy, dreary routine of opening the day's session. He sat slightly slouching, his head bent forward, listening to everything, but seeming to pay no heed, until the moment of his question. A very simple question, parliamentary in phrase, yet potential as the shout which sets off the avalanche. Ten words would answer it, if the bill it was aimed at was no more than it appeared on the surface. Nesmith had studied it and knew that it went deeper, that instead of being a mere enabling act, it had cunningly veiled clauses which, once enacted into law, delivered the whole State, bound hand and foot, into the grip of a railway monopoly. What made the matter worse was that the railways were in large part built by State aid. They had long ago passed from the original controllers, but into the hands of rival and opposing financial groups. The rivalry had assured fair service and living rates. Latterly, the opposing forces had got together, and decided on peace with dividends, and without regard to the public welfare.

Nesmith meant to block their game—not merely for this session, but for all time. To do that, he would have to go to the people with a constitutional amendment, submitted to vote, working forfeiture of charters in event of combination. But that lay far ahead. To-day he had in hand the unmasking of the scheme. Inside of a minute he found himself a storm-centre, with men popping up on every hand, intent each to darken counsel and confuse the issue. But he noted with keen pleasure that for every one of those who essayed to answer or debate with him, there was a listener, round-eyed or shrewdly chuckling; and this with the house but three parts full. When it came to a show of hands he was sure he could win out, provided, of course, he held his own and proved a reason for the doubts that were in him.

He stood very straight, his nostrils wide, his eyes flashing, his voice not loud but of a carrying *timbre* that reached the remotest recesses of the great hall. The full joy of battle was upon him, crowding down and out all lesser sensations. Thrust and parry, thrust and parry, he showed himself a master of verbal fence. The galleries began to fill, but he was quite unconscious of it. Members came hurrying in, not to take their seats, but to cluster in knots and bunches, listening eagerly, and now and then commenting in whispers. Presently he saw Vanton, who, as an ex-member had the privilege of the floor, slip in shadow-like in the wake of Hill, the speaker's other self, who wore, almost openly, the railroad collar. Vanton sat down quietly and out of sight, but Nesmith knew he was listening with strained attention.

Vanton had hoped to get the bill through unsuspected. To that end he had helped to set up a great pother of bribery and investigation in quite another quarter. The two railroad newspapers were playing up the sensation, pretending the while to fight each other, though really working in concert. Nesmith alone had seen through the plan. Such of his fellow members as had not been honestly blinded by it had possibly had substantial reasons for minding other business just then. Even Nesmith had seen nothing wrong at first. The sting of the bill lay securely hidden in the next to the last section, which might easily be overlooked in any casual examination, there was a string of verbiage so wearisome ahead of it.

Nesmith fought on, all through the morning hour. When the order of business cut short the strife he felt a distinct advantage. He sat down, still alert, and listened for five minutes to a sparring match betwixt Jevon, the house wit, and Higg, a perennial member who had a more than perennial dog-law in charge. He knew the sparring would end only when the house rose, so decided not to wait for more of it. As he got up to go he glanced upward. It gave him a thrill to see Jessamine looking down at him, her face illumined, her almond-bloom transfigured to damask rose. She also had risen—it was no surprise to him as he came to the side entrance to see her descending the stairs a little way off.

"The man told me this was the nearest way. The Vantons didn't come, after all," she said. 'So you see you were a special providence. I am not going to thank you. I can't—it was so splendid."

"It is I who should give thanks," Nesmith said, with a diffident laugh, as he touched his hat and hurried away.

CHAPTER II.

Perhaps Mrs. Bronson mixed things. That was her habit. Perhaps, also, she was but the instrument of Fate. She stood beneath the chandelier, looking up at Nesmith. There were roses everywhere about them—roses so many, so red, the shaded light that pervaded the room seemed to be but their reflection. Nesmith had sent some of the roses. Mrs. Bronson, the leading hostess among the capital set, had a knack of taking up new men who promised to be notable. She had taken up Nesmith—at first rather against his will. He had been too busy to develop a social side. Now he was finding out that the social side was worth while. Still, he hated to be exploited—hated it so much he would have kept away from this dinner if it had not been for Dr. Vance, who was Mrs. Bronson's cousin and Nesmith's oldest and closest friend.

"Don't you think——" Mrs. Bronson began, then, after a tentative pause, "I'm sure I do; that is, if—I wonder what makes people come late? Maybe they have telephoned—Mr. Bronson, do you know? Dear me! I might as well ask a stock or stone. Yet it doesn't really matter about them. Nobody matters much except Pearl Gordon. I want you to take her into dinner and come out engaged to her—she is so rich she can help you to be president Pshaw! There she comes—with a whole raft of people. Don't say you don't know them—I hate presenting people worse than anything."

Nesmith smiled inwardly. Outwardly his countenance was impassive. He began to understand Mrs. Bronson. She had a way of breaking off in the middle of a sentence that gave her a reputation for repressed cleverness. Thus she talked without saying anything, yet left her hearers impressed. She was, moreover, an inspired listener, and had a knack of making whoever talked feel he talked his best. Match-making was a hobby with her; so much so, indeed, that she felt her social equipoise destroyed by a single woman's worth of eligible masculinity going about unappropriated. Nesmith, she was sure, needed a wife as badly as he needed money. Pearl Gordon, who had a half million in hand, was his opportunity—one that his social perceptress felt she must not let him miss.

She fell upon the advancing group, with fair words and caresses of speech, yet by an imperative gesture kept Nesmith beside her. He half heard jumbled names and bowed automatically at the mention of them. He had not fairly raised his eyes—it seemed ill-bred to stare at folk a yard or less away. But a thrilling tremor fell upon him as he felt a woman's hand laid upon his arm. Half-way to the dining-room he looked at his companion—only to turn away his glance, trembling more than ever.

Pearl! He laughed at the name. Indeed, he almost spat upon it. What were pearls beside a splendidly vital creature who seemed to embody the color, the soft curves, the fragrance of all the roses? She was tall, nearly his own height, lithely rounded, and supple. Walking beside him she swayed slightly towards him—he felt himself thrill anew at the faint contact. He wondered if he dared trust himself to speak? He wanted to shout, to cry aloud, "I love you! *You* only!" Yet underneath that madness he had a detached sense of amusement over Vance's plight—Vance, who was paired with a slim girl, pallid and not ill-looking, yet painfully precise in aspect. Vance was in for it—in for a whole bad hour. And he, Nesmith, was sure of an hour in heaven. It was heaven, nothing less, to be near this exquisite being. Nesmith took himself up sharply there, wondering if he were quite mad.

Until now he had flouted love. No woman, he had told himself, could ever be more than an episode in his life, or else a part of a substantial background. He should marry, of course—that belonged to a man's career—a statesman's no less. But he would do it decently, in sober order, as became the making of an important contract. The girl beside him had made him forget all that—forget everything, indeed, but that she was beside him, and he loved her.

"Isn't all this beautifully Bronson-y?" she asked, letting her eyes caress the rose-strewn table. "Anybody else would have had Spring flowers. The garden must be full of them at Wayside, her country place. Are you going out there for the week-end party?"

Her voice was a flute-note, full of soft, delicious slurrings. Nesmith turned half about to feast his eyes. Heavy waves of beaten-gold colored hair drooped against the roseate fairness of neck and forehead. Her gown was beautiful, with little touches of gold here and there. A single rose nestled in the lace foaming about the low corsage, and a half-wreath of smaller roses was in her hair; excepting a row of exquisite pearls about her throat, she had not a single ornament. There were dimples in the bare arm next to him, dimples he had an insane desire to kiss. He was infinitely glad of their unadorned perfection, it seemed to him so fine a thing that she who must have jewels untold chose thus to appear without them. He was amazed at himself that he could speak evenly, saying, "It depends. If Vance can be there—I shall try hard to go. You know Vance? The finest fellow living!"

"Yes, I know him—a little," the girl said. Somehow her voice had lost half its music. "But Graeme Vance is quite a friend of mine—his cousin, you know, who is engaged to Jessamine Powell."

Inwardly Nesmith started—less at the mention of Jessamine than at the deadness of the voice

(*Continued on page 13.*)

Mid-season Costumes for Fashionable Women

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 7.

Nos. 2140 - 2141. Ladies' Walking Costume in dark purple Henrietta, trimmed with a darker shade of velvet, and having a plastron and short under-sleeves of heavy Irish lace, in deep cream-color. The waist, No. 2140, made over a lining and cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents. The six-gored plaited skirt, No. 2141, cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches, waist measure. Price, 15 cents. The entire costume will require about 8 yards of 46-inch material, with one yard of 22-inch velvet, and 1 yard of 18-inch allover lace.

In gray or black mohair, or panama cloth, with the applied straps, cuffs, and narrow vest pieces in embroidered silk, in soft blue or green tones, it would be a stylish and appropriate costume.

Nos. 2142 - 2143. Ladies' Walking Costume in stone-gray voile trimmed with knife-plaited ruffles of gray taffetas. The plastron and under-sleeves of cream-colored guipure lace. The waist, No. 2142, made over a lining and cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents. The plaited skirt, No. 2143, made in eleven gores, cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents. The entire costume will require about 12 yards of 46-inch material, 7½ yards of knife-plaiting and 1¼ yards of 18-inch allover for the plastron and under-sleeves. This costume could be developed to advantage for morning, and general wear, in black and white, or brown and white shepherd's plaid. The plastron and under-sleeves made in a soft black or brown silk, with the trimmings of knife-plaiting taffetas in the same shade, the stitched strap which finishes the cuff made of the material cut on the bias. For dressy wear the model would be charming in blue, green, tan or gray crêpe de Chine, or nun's veiling.

(*Continued from page* 11.)

which spoke her name. Across the table he caught his friend's glance, full of a peculiar speculation. There was concern in it, also faint amusement; yet the doctor was listening decorously enough to his pallid seat-mate. She had fine blue eyes, open and honest as a child's—even Nesmith noted that, also that her thin lips could shape themselves into a roguish smile. It was the detached side of him which took notice—all his inmost self was rapt upon his white lady. Intuitively he knew that she hated Jessamine. The wherefore was of course a mystery.

"You are going to Wayside," he said, but not questioningly: "If I get there will you promise to show me the garden? And tell me about the flowers? Nobody else was ever quite so ignorant."

The girl laughed, a low, lazy laugh. "Fie, Mr. Nesmith!" she said, at last: "Nine men at least have said that same thing to me. Just ordinary men, so, of course, they were excusable. But you—you should really say something better."

"I would—only I don't know how," Nesmith confessed plaintively: "You see I am so new at this sort of thing. Stupid blunderer that I am, I thought that garden gave me a fine lead! You are cruel to tell me my stupidity is not even an original sin. Of course you won't apologize—but you may atone—by letting me know what I ought to say to the next lady I take in to dinner."

"It depends," the girl, in her turn, said: "But the most fascinating man I know paraphrases the rule of whist: 'When in doubt, play a trump.' 'When in doubt, talk love,' is his rule. He says it has always worked—except in one case."

"You can not have been the exception," Nesmith hazarded. She shook her head, laughing again. "No—it was not I—but I was not daring you," she said. "Let's go back to the garden. I can't show it to you, no matter how much I might like to. Miss Milly," glancing at Mrs. Bronson, "lets nobody do that but herself. To new-comers, I mean. After you know the garden, you may go there with anybody, and stay half the day. It's a dear place—not in the least what you'd expect her to have. All filled with big old scrubby bushes that load themselves with bloom. I love it—for a day. After that, I hate it—it is like old-fashioned people—they amuse you at first, but you'd go mad if you had to live with them."

"HER VOICE WAS A FLUTE-NOTE, FULL OF SOFT, DELICIOUS SLURRINGS.

"You seem to know it by heart," Nesmith said, smiling. The girl's eyes dropped—was it his fancy that she shivered faintly? Yet in the next breath she said airily: "I know nothing by heart—not even myself."

"Naturally!" Nesmith retorted. "Still I am sure you come near knowing other women. Jessamine Powell for example. Tell me about her?"

"Why! Do you know her?" the girl asked, her breath coming quickly. Nesmith looked down at her and said gravely: "I know her name—what else is there to know?"

It was disingenuous, but he had somehow a dumb loyalty to his involuntary acquaintance. Jessamine had shown herself brave and comradely—he would not expose her to possible misconception. As well talk of her, though, as anything else—all he really cared for was to hear the flute notes, the soft slurring inflections. He would give himself over to the charm of them, no matter what their import. "I think you said she was engaged," he added. "That must mean there is a love story. It ought to be interesting, surely!"

"Of course—but I won't tell it to you. Simple love stories are so tiresome. Besides they are quite out of fashion," the girl said brightly, but again the life had left her voice. "Moreover it is your place to entertain me," she went on. "You must know heaps of stories—I like exciting ones. You have had adventures—men always do. Tell me if anybody has ever tried to kill you?"

"I am ashamed to say 'No'—but it is a lamentable fact," Nesmith returned, adding half under breath: "Until to-night I never felt myself really in danger. Now—you can guess what the danger is!"

"You are coming on. Three more dinners will make you a real ladies' man," the girl said, looking at him, her mouth grave, but with a twinkle at the bottom of her eyes. "Somehow I don't believe you are really, truly, a novice. Confess! Aren't you a rank imposter? The pose of the social innocent doesn't at all fit you. It must be hard work—living up to it."

"Not so hard as growing up to it," Nesmith answered. "Innocence is no pose with me. Indeed, I'm so raw, I wonder a whole lot at Mrs. Bronson's kindness——"

"So do I," the girl interrupted, with engaging candor. "Miss Milly isn't the least bit Frenchy—though she has always half a dozen men in hand, she never sentimentalizes with any of them. You'd think she might be tempted—knowing Billy Bronson. But I do believe she cares about him—enough to keep her from even thinking of anybody else."

"Is that so odd?" Nesmith asked. He was unaccountably nettled by her agreement. Was it possible she knew no more of him than his name? He remembered that the Vantons were among the crowd with which she had come in. Therefore, she must know them—and knowing them, had every right to know anyone who was making a stir in public matters—at least here at the capital. Vanton's wife, it was well known, was his close and clever ally—she was credited, indeed, with achieving things that had been beyond him—the matter of the latest Senatorship, for example. Higg loved to tell how she had helped transform a forlorn hope into a victorious legion. Not in any sort of crooked ways, either, Higg declared—"that little woman was as straight as a string, and as steady as a clock. She jest natcherly had a way of making contrairy men quit thar contrairiness, soon as she had a fair chance at 'em. Senator Lyon owed her a heap, and knowed it, and stood ready to pay it, but look at her! All she ever had asked of him was to help old Mose, her father's body servant, in the matter of getting his pension."

Nesmith recalled all this as in a lightning flash—then his pique melted into glances unutterable. Pearl, his pearl, knew nothing of all the coil and crookedness amid which he walked. No doubt her white innocence had made people more sophisticated ashamed to speak to her of such things. Yet—there was her talk of the Bronsons! Maybe she had not fully understood what she was saying. Bluff Billy Bronson was indeed an unlikely object of sentiment—still, was it so strange his wife cared for him? Nesmith thought not. However that might be, it was good to find that to this radiant creature he himself was only a man—presumably a gentleman, with a man's chance to prove himself of worth in her eyes, quite unhampered by anything adventitious. He wished he were as lucky—that he did not know her for an heiress. Of course, he might be called a fortune hunter for daring to lift his eyes to her. But he would face things a hundred times harder for even the hope of winning her. On that point his mind was quite made up.

They talked on, fragmentarily, inconsequently, until Mrs. Bronson gave the signal to rise. At the door Nesmith half whispered: 'I shall come to take you to the conservatory in a very little while." For answer he got a smile, inscrutable as it was delightful. It set his head whirling, and made him see vision and dream dreams.

Nesmith little thought when he heard as he sat down a strident jangle, that often when man proposes, the telephone disposes otherwise. The fact was borne in upon him when he got back into the drawing-room, and found there a depleted company. The pale precise young lady had vanished. So had Mrs. Vanton—so, also, had his white enchantress. Vanton looked questioningly at Mrs. Bronson. She frowned faintly, and answered the look with: "Some hateful, tiresome person insists upon seeing Mrs. Vanton to-night—so she went home, and took the young ladies with her. But you have her express permission to stay—indeed the carriage is coming back for you as soon as it has taken Pearl Gordon home."

"I know better than to obey my wife—sometimes," Vanton said, holding out his hand: "Goodbye, dear lady!—it's like leaving Paradise an hour ahead of time—but you see how it is—if my lawful owner is in the notion of eloping, I can't let her have too much the start of me."

"She won't ever do that—she's the most charitable woman I know—she proved it when she married you," Billy Bronson said, slapping Vanton on the back. As that gentleman vanished a sudden silence fell upon the room.

END OF PART I.

Appropriate Garments for all Occasions

No. 2099. Ladies' Tailored Shirt-waist

No. 2099. Ladies' Tailored Shirt-waist in dark brown taffetas silk, with the collar, cuffs and tie of brown silk, polka-dotted in white. In heavy white linen, the collar, cuffs and tie of dull buff linen polka-dotted in light blue, the effect would be extremely good. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 27-inch silk with ½ yard of 27-inch silk for the collar, cuffs and tie.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2108. Ladies' Fancy Blouse

No. 2108. Ladies' Fancy Blouse in light green crêpe de Chine, made with a round neck, shaped yoke of deep cream-colored Irish lace. The ornamental straps and the edging are of the same lace. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material, with ¾ yards of allover lace, 12 yards of edging and 2½ yards of insertion.

Price, 15 cents.

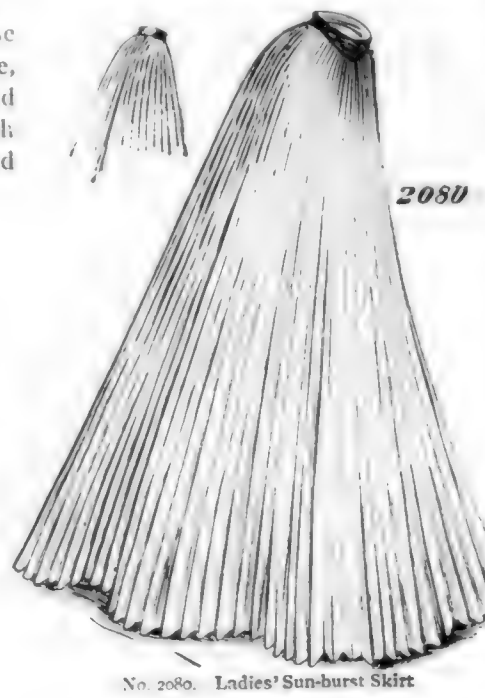
No. 2128. Ladies' Adjustable Collar and Cuff Set

No. 2128. Ladies' Adjustable Collar and Cuff Set, in heavy white or colored linen. Made in white piqué polka-dotted in light blue, pink, green or old rose, and worn with a waist and tie of linen, matching the dot in color, they would be very stylish. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inch bust measure. It requires ¾ yards of 36 inch material.

Price, 10 cents.

Nos. 2119-2002. Ladies' Shirt-waist Costume

Nos. 2119-2002. Ladies' Shirt-waist Costume in dark red Danish Cloth. The waist, No. 2119, is made with an inverted plait and two single plaits on each side of the centre-front, and has detachable collars and cuffs. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 42-inch material. Price, 15 cents.



No. 2080. Ladies' Sun-burst Skirt

No. 2080. Ladies' Sun-burst Skirt in mohair, voile, or cheviot, worn over a drop-skirt of taffetas silk. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Size 24 cut in material without a nap, requires 6½ yards of 27-inch material, or 3¼ yards of 54-inch material. In material with a nap it will require 9½ yards of 27-inch, or 4¾ yards of 54-inch material. Price, 15 cents. Price for plaiting the skirt, $1.50.

No. 2111. Ladies' Accordion-plaited Waist

No. 2111. Ladies' Accordion-plaited Waist, made over lining and having a yoke and under sleeves of German Valenciennes allover lace. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 27-inch material and 2½ yards of 28-inch allover. Price, 15 cents. Price for plaiting the waist, 50 cents.

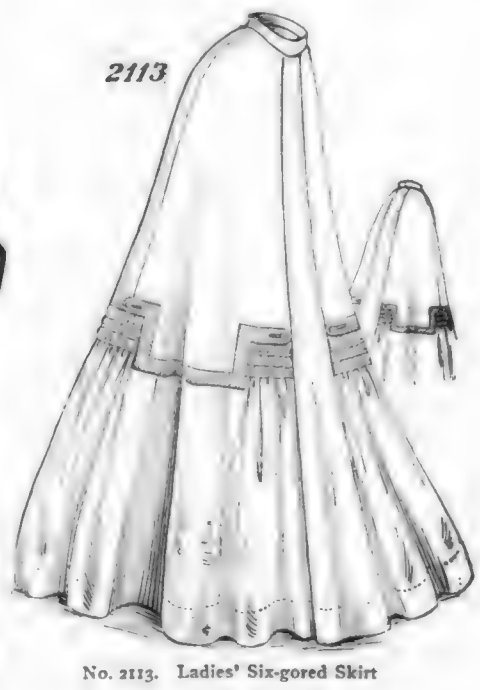
No. 2102. Ladies' Fancy Blouse

No. 2102. Ladies' Fancy Blouse, made in light gray peau de soie. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires about 2¼ yards of 36-inch material, with 7 yards of insertion and 2 yards of edging. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2112. Ladies' Blouse, made over a lining of silk. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 27-inch material, 1½ yards of 22-inch silk for the straps and ¾ yards of crêpe de Chine for the vest.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2112. Ladies' Blouse



No. 2113. Ladies' Six-gored Skirt

Sunset

A Short Story by Owen O'Neill

THE invalid stirred, and his thin hand thrust the coverlet away. The nurse rose from her chair in the corner and tiptoed over to the bedside. Richard Hendrie opened his eyes and they smiled wearily into hers as she stood over him, solicitous lest he might want some attention.

"No," he whispered. "Nothing. Only to see the sunset over the river and the hills."

And he turned his face toward the window and gazed out across the valley, over the green fields and along the ribbon of water that shimmered golden in the West. For a long time he lay thus, drinking in the landscape, feasting his tired brain on the beautiful panorama he had known so long and loved so well.

Gently someone tapped at the door of the chamber, and the soft-footed nurse flitted to open it, as noiselessly as a whippoorwill flits on its downy wings among the bushes at early dusk.

Elizabeth Hendrie—Bessie, her gay world called her—stood there tall and straight and strong, her proud head poised like some young queen She was good to look upon.

"Is he awake?" she whispered.

"Yes," answered the nurse.

"Then go walk on the terrace and enjoy the air," answered the mistress of Fairlawn. "I will sit with my husband for an hour, and—you need the rest. You look tired."

Richard Hendrie turned on his pillow as he caught the soft tones of her voice, and those great brown eyes, soft as the eyes of the retriever that lay on the hearthrug, searched her gray orbs as though they would read therein some secret beyond human ken.

"Elizabeth!" he said. "Elizabeth! My Elizabeth!" That was all. But there was something in his voice that made her look sharply for a fleeting instant as she swept to the bedside.

"My poor Richard," she said. "I could not steal a moment from my houseful of guests till now. I hope you are better to-night."

"Yes. Better," he said, as though it only touched him vaguely.

"Yes, indeed," she went on, "they all miss you so much. Half the life of the gathering has gone, since you cannot be with them. But it won't be long, will it, Dick?"

"No," he said. "Not long." And again there was a curious tone in his voice.

"The Huntleys are coming to-morrow, and the Grangers, and the Vanderpoels, and the Sturtevants, and Harry Barton, and Edith Stevens. I hope she and Harry will hit it off together. They would make a fine couple, wouldn't they?" She rattled on as though fearful that something might interfere.

"I think it is just too mean for anything that you should be laid up like this in the middle of the house party. Isn't it, now? I wish that automobile of yours would get smashed and stay smashed."

But she noted that his eyes were not on her face, and that his mind was apparently following his glance out to the hilltops beyond the river, down toward which the sun was slowly slipping in the radiant west.

Suddenly she dropped to her knees, and took his hand in hers. How painfully thin it was. It seemed so weak and helpless in her warm, strong clasp, yet but two short weeks before it had been so strong and so steady and so sure.

Her heart was suddenly touched. Tears were very near her voice when she spoke.

"Richard," she said, "forgive me. I know sometimes I have been a sore grievance to you. I have been thoughtless. I have done things I shouldn't have done. I know it has hurt you.

"But I never really cared for anyone but you. You know I never did. And now I can see what a fool I have been.

"I was angry to think that you spent so much time at your office in the city. I thought you ought to have been with me. You never told me. I didn't know.

"ELIZABETH! MY ELIZABETH!"

"Why didn't you tell me, Richard?

"It was only to-day I learned the truth. I overheard George Harkins and Henry Terry talking in the billiard room after luncheon. They were saying what a hard fight you had made in the street against the attack on your railroad stocks by the bear leaders, and how you had outgeneraled them, and beaten them, and won away at least two million dollars of their money.

"Why didn't you tell me?

"I was lonesome, and proud, and I felt hurt that you should leave me alone here days at a time while you enjoyed yourself, as I thought, in the city. Now I know that I was wrong, and that you were spending your time in the battle with the powers of Wall Street.

"But then I didn't know, Richard. I was rash, and foolish, and—you know a girl of twenty-one can be awfully silly. And Captain Henry was so sympathetic. But I only flirted a little with him to let you see that other men admired me, even if you didn't. And there wasn't the least bit of anything serious about it. But I'm awfully sorry, Richard.

"Will you forgive me?"

"Yes," answered the invalid, "freely and fully. There wasn't really anything to forgive, you know." And his hand stroked the shining hair he had loved to compare with sunbeams stolen from the noonday to make life bright forever.

For a moment she hid her face in her hands. Then she looked up at him, and her gray eyes trembled with tears.

"Richard," she said, "as soon as you get well we will go away. Let us go to the ends of the earth I want to forget, Richard. I want to forget what a fool I have been. Let us go back to the California seacoast and sit together just as we used to do a year ago and watch the sun go down into the ocean.

"I want to be with you, Richard Just with you.

"I know you never cared for society. I know that all these gay parties only seem to you to intrude on our home. But the whirl of what the world calls society has always been my enjoyment, and I did not quite understand.

"Now I know better, Richard. I don't care about the rest of them, but I *do* want *you*."

The hand that stroked her cheek softly thrilled her as it had never thrilled her before. The eyes that had so often looked love into hers shone with a light that was new and strange.

Richard Hendrie's lips parted, and he smiled feebly as he whispered "Together. Always together Straight to the sunset."

The nurse entered silently and glided across the chamber to the side of the sick man.

Richard Hendrie turned his head toward the window and his eyes rested on the hilltops away across the river.

The nurse opened the door in answer to a tap. There stood James, the footman, the personification of English correctness.

Richard Hendrie's eyes closed

"Sunset. Together to the sunset," he murmured faintly, and with a little flutter the breath fled from his lips.

Suddenly stricken with realization, Elizabeth Hendrie bowed her proud head and wept silently.

James, with the precision of a well-trained servant, made known his errand.

"Captain Henry is in the drawing-room waiting for Mrs. Hendrie," he said.

THE END.

The Second Installment of

MARTHA McCULLOCH WILLIAMS'

Interesting Story

"The Judgment of Paris"

will appear in the November number. Do not fail to read the consecutive numbers of this delightful serial by a popular American author.

New and Attractive Waist Models

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 7.

No. 2137. Ladies' Tucked Shirt-waist without lining. Made up in white taffetas. The front and pocket trimmed with blue silk polka-dotted in white, and the collar and cuffs of the same silk. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires about 4 yards of 27-inch silk and one yard of polka-dotted silk for the trimming.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2138. Ladies' Shirt-waist without lining, in brown and white checked silk. The applied straps are made of the same silk, cut on the bias, and give an extremely new and smart effect. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires about 4 yards of 27-inch silk and ¾ yard extra for the bias bands. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1965. Ladies' Fancy Yoke Blouse, in flowered net. Made with or without a lining and closed in the centre-back. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires about 4½ yards of 30-inch net, with 5 yards of lace and 3 yards of insertion.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2139. Ladies' Fancy Blouse, in lilac cashmere, trimmed with insertions of Irish lace, and made with or without a lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires about 4 yards of 27-inch silk, with 7 yards of insertion. Price, 15 cents.

This blouse would be charming in white or cream-colored net, or in soft white or light blue crépe, with insertions of cream-colored Duchess or Cluny lace. The waists, No. 2137 and No. 2138, can also be developed in mohair, serge or flannel. The former trimmed with a contrasting color of silk or cloth. The latter, No. 2138, would be very stylish if developed in dark blue or green mohair, with the applied straps, collar and cuffs of plaid or polka-dotted silk.

A Sudden Departure

A Storiette by E. St. L. W.

"MARGERY, I think you deserve to be punished! If I were Joe Barton, I'd never set eyes on you again—it's a downright shame, that's what it is!"

"Oh, Walter, I'm tired of that old story! How can I help it? A girl can't make herself fall in love. I didn't ask him to propose!"

"You've treated him horribly, and you know it!"

"I have not, and he knows it!"

"He's an all-around good fellow, and you're a goose, if there ever was one."

"Walter, I wish you wouldn't interfere. His mother looks daggers at me every time I see her, and now you're commencing!"

"Well, what's the matter with you—what are you looking for, anyway?"

"Walter, stop! I'm not looking for anything! Why can't a girl be left alone? Joe nags, and nags, and nags at me. I told him long ago that I didn't care for him—not in that way! If he goes on like this very much longer, I'll positively dislike him. He will persist in looking like a martyr and I'm blamed for it. Joe's weak. He threatens to do all sorts of things—take to drink or blow his brains out—but he never does anything. I can't stand people who do nothing but talk. I like men who mean what they say and act accordingly. I'd like a man who'd make me do things—not one who just begs and pleads, and coaxes, like Fido when he wants a bone."

"You'll go a long way before you find anyone else that will think as much of you, I can tell you."

"Oh, I don't know. There are others. Joe says he can't live without me, but——I'm afraid he'll have to."

"Well, you show mighty little feeling about it, anyway. You're my sister, but I think you're a pretty queer sort."

So saying, Mr. Walter Wincroft marched out of the room and slammed the door behind him.

* * *

"Yes, Margery, I'm really going. Glad enough I am to get the chance. I've been on the list for the last six months, but didn't want to say anything about it until I was sure of getting off."

"And you're going to Manila for three years, Joe?"

"That's it. You know I'm awfully lucky to be chosen for the expedition. I'm mighty grateful to the Government. I've always wanted to get such an opportunity. It's been the dream of my life."

"THE DREAM OF YOUR LIFE, JOE?"

"The dream of your life, Joe? I——I thought——"

"What did you think?"

"That——that——"

"Why, Margery, what's the matter? You you're crying."

"W——Well, you see, Joe—I didn't kn—I now——"

"Margery, do you really care, after all?"

"A li—little."

"And you are sorry that I'm going?"

"No."

"What!

"I'm—glad!"

"Why—Margery—wh—?"

"Because—I'm going too."

And the following week Walter Wincroft stood on the deck and waved his hat to Lieutenant and Mrs. Barton

SELECTED POEMS

AT SUMMER'S WANE

Over our lives, as over Summer, came
A sudden breath of parting; yea, I knew,
For all fair garden-ways of flower aflame,
Sure meaning of the little wind that blew
Between the noonday sunshine, swift and chill
An instant, then away; though as of old
The giant sunflowers throwing spears of gold
Skywards, with gaudy dahlias, golden-rod
Tall sceptres nodded either side we trod;
Yet in our eyes, fugitive echo lay
Of that chill wind the sunshine drove away.

I faced the thing your eyes made certain, dear,
Knowing our limit fronted; beyond drear
Waited but broken dreams and hid regret,
Fated illusions both our lives to fret.
So with a sudden wisdom, each to each
This compact made—it took not much of speech.

Just, promise of reproach no single whit,
Nor bitterness, remembrances to spoil;
Going our ways, we would look back on it,
This little season between toil and toil,
As touched with grace, heart-ease, with care apart,
Days circled from life's highway dust awhile,
Rich with vague thoughts, and rounded with a smile.
And none the less for memory's garner sweet,
That they were ended, at their full, complete.

—Edith C. M. Dart.

SERVICE

Ask of me much, though I would give unasked,
Thy heart's desire;
Task me with much, though I would toil untasked,
And never tire,
Because the dearest gift thou hast for me
Is asking me to give and toil for thee.

Ask me to come, and I am at thy side,
With joy to stay;
Bid me to go, and, as the world is wide,
Thou hast thy way.
Coming or going, far or at thy feet,
Love's single aim is servitude complete.

—Arthur L. Salmon.

IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Tread softly here; the sacredest of tombs
Are those that hold the poets. Kings and Queens
Are facile accidents of Time and Chance.
Chance sets them on the heights, they climb not there.
But he who from the darkling mass of men
Is on the wing of heavenly thought upborne
To finer ether, and becomes a Voice
For all the Voiceless, God anointed him:
His name shall be a star, his grave a shrine.
Tread softly here, in silent reverence tread;
Beneath those marble cenotaphs and urns
Lies richer dust than ever Nature hid,
Packed in the mountain's adamantine heart
Or slyly wrapt in unsuspected sand
The dross men toil for, and oft stain the soul.
How vain and all ignoble seems that greed
To him who stands in this dim claustral air
With these most sacred ashes at his feet!
This dust was Chaucer, Spenser, Dryden this—
The spark that once illumined it—lingers still.
O ever hallowed spot of English earth!
If the unleashed and happy spirit of man
Have option to revisit our dull globe,
What august shades at midnight here convene
In the miraculous sessions of the moon,
When the great pulse of London faintly throbs
And one by one the stars in heaven pale!

—*Selected*

How to Entertain Delightfully

A Senses Party, by E. C. Barnard

The Centennial of a Spinning-wheel, by Leila Lyon Topping

A SENSES PARTY

THE Senses Party is the very latest fad as a rival to progressive games of all kinds. It appeals alike to young and old. With regard to the accessories to be provided, we are supposing twenty-four guests are to be entertained. At least six persons will be required to preside at the different tables, rearrange the trays of objects in the Sight Game, bring in the prepared cases in the Taste Competition; one more should have the time-keeping under control, having a watch with a second-hand provided.

Besides the objects indicated as we describe in each game, half-sheets of writing-paper will be wanted, and a scoring-card for each competitor. These can easily be made at home, and should be ruled as shown.

Six small tables, such as are used for any progressive games, and twenty-four bright silk handkerchiefs, for blind-folding purposes, or, if economy has to be studied, a single roll of surgeons' bandage, cut into three-quarter-yard lengths, will suffice.

SIGHT.

For this game four people should sit round each small table. A strip of notepaper should be given to each individual, and at a given signal from the timekeeper, the cover should be taken from a tray which is in the centre of each table. For two and a half minutes the players may be allowed to gaze at the contents of the tray in silence, storing the memory with details as to the small articles placed thereon; then the covers must be placed on the trays and the players must write on their strips of paper every object that they can remember having seen on the tray. For this, four minutes may be allowed. At the end of that time a bell is rung.

Sight

The player who has the largest number of articles written down is not necessarily the highest scorer, as the game is a test for correct as well as rapid sight. For instance, the player who had written "Penknife with two blades open" would score two marks; while "Penknife" only would score one mark. "A spool of black cotton, No. 50," would score three marks, while "Spool of cotton" would take one. Each detail correctly described scores a mark, the attendant at each table who uncovers the tray being sole arbiter.

Each player puts his score on the scoring-cards and the two highest pass on to the next table, and, the trays having been entirely rearranged with fresh objects, the play recommences, and is repeated six times, the winners always moving on.

About thirty-two different things should be on each tray each time; any small article will serve. We give a list, which may be added to indefinitely:

A linen button	Bootlace
Pen. Pencil	Compass
Stick of sealing-wax.	Visiting-card
A dime	Bit of ribbon
Pair of scissors	Small feather
A piece of bread	Biscuit
A flower	Eggspoon
A chocolate	Hatpin. Seal
A cigarette. A key	Needle and thread
Wineglass	Decanter-stopper
Cardcase	Pipe. Ring
Fountain pen	Notebook
Whisk broom	Cup and saucer
Powder puff	Coat hanger

SCORING-CARD

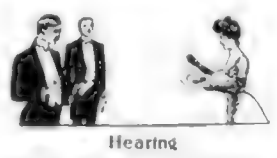
The Senses

SIGHT	HEARING	TASTE	TOUCH	SMELL	TOTAL.
					Sight .....
					Hearing .....
					Taste .....
					Touch .....
					Smell .....
GRAND TOTAL					

HEARING.

This game may be played by all the guests together in one room. A strip of paper is required by each, and a timekeeper and reader. If it is not convenient to provide tables, the guests can write on their papers without tables.

A list of at least twenty proverbs should be read out, most of them perfectly well known, but a few, perhaps, unfamiliar. A bell is then rung, and the timekeeper allows nine minutes for the players to write down every one, or as many as they can remember, of the proverbs just heard.



Hearing

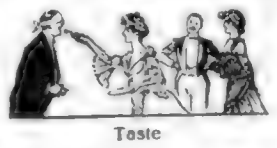
Incorrect wording does not count against the player as long as the sense is correct and the proverbs are not actually jumbled together.

The number of correct proverbs written down by each player is then scored on each player's scoring-card.

TASTE.

This game gives rise to much amusement, and, though it only causes one mark to be placed on the scoring-card, it will probably be looked upon as the most successful and amusing item in the evening's entertainment.

The players take their places at the tables, and each in turn is blindfolded, the others meanwhile keeping silence as to what they see until the blindfolded player has recorded what her sense of taste dictates.



Taste

Much amusement is caused by wondering what piece of food will be given to the players when their turn comes, for each must have something different. The time taken by each individual in tasting must not exceed two minutes, while one minute should serve to write down the one guess as to its nature.

List of food for tasting-competition, to be placed in a little soufflé-paper, a teaspoon being used by the blindfolded player:

1. A marron glacé
2. A small raspberry puff
3. A piece of brown bread
4. A gingerbread-nut
5. A chocolate-cream
6. A spoonful of oatmeal porridge
7. Toasted crumpet
8. A cachou
9. An Albert biscuit
10. Red-currant jelly
11. Marmalade
12. A cheese-straw
13. Lemon jelly
14. A rose-lozenge
15. A potato-chip
16. Vermicelli pudding
17. Guava jelly
18. Cherry-ice
19. One mouthful of banana
20. A stuffed prune
21. A slice of cucumber
22. Bread and cheese
23. A salted almond
24. Half a walnut.

TOUCH.

For this game it is convenient that the players should sit four at each small table again. They should then be blindfolded with pretty silk handkerchiefs or lengths of wide ribbon or bandage. When the blindfolding is satisfactorily completed, the hostess places four similar objects on each table in the hands of each player. A bell is rung, and for two minutes the blindfolded players feel the object in silence. It is then taken from them, the bandages are taken off, and they write on a strip of paper, provided for the purpose, a description of the object they have touched. Each correct detail counts one mark, thus: "A silver saltspoon" would count three; whereas the same object described merely as a spoon would only count one.

Here is a list of objects suitable to test the sense of touch, where shape, size and texture may be described:

1. A china sauceboat
2. A silver butter-knife
3. A gentleman's visiting cardcase, with six cards in it
4. A Mexican dollar
5. A small jeweler's cardboard box
6. A child's bib
7. A glass knife-rest
8. An eggcup with five beans in it
9. A piece of firewood.

SMELL.

For this game twenty-four small dark-colored glass bottles must be procured (small poison-bottles from a druggist), a number placed on each, clearly written, and a pretty ribbon tied round the neck, sufficiently long to pass round the neck of the wearer.

A bottle is given to each player, with a piece of paper ruled with numbers, and the guests must try to recognize the perfumes in each bottle, writing down the name opposite the corresponding number when they think they have identified the scent. Thus, in bottle number:

Smell

1. Violet scent
2. Essence of vanilla
3. Vinegar
4. Camphor
5. Plain water
6. Naphtha
7. Myrrh
8. Carbolic
9. Tarragon vinegar
10. Onion
11. Orange-flower water
12. Cinnamon
13. Tangerine orange peel
14. Mint
15. Cloves
16. Snuff
17. Lemon
18. Pyrethrum
19. Tobacco
20. Rosewater
21. Pineapple
22. Ink
23. Petroleum
24. Verbena.

Prizes may be given by the hostess, of course, at the conclusion of the games, as it adds to the interest, but this is altogether optional and they are usually of an inexpensive sort, such as bonbons, flowers or embroidered articles made at home.

The Centennial of a Spinning-wheel

AMONG Betty's most cherished possessions is the fine old spinning-wheel which has been in her family for three generations. Betty has a passion for antiques in general and for the wheel in particular, accordingly no one felt surprised when she announced her intention of giving a celebration in honor of its one-hundredth birthday.

As there was a large family connection, she decided to have relatives only; so uncles, cousins and aunts from every direction were invited, as well as the numerous "in-laws"; and, being clannish folk, they all came, and a goodly company it was—the hospitable old house taxed to its fullest capacity to shelter them.

It was October, so yellow and white chrysanthemums were used for decoration, the bright blossoms like sunshine in the house, mantel-pieces

banked and vases filled with them everywhere. The wheel was trimmed with them—the small garden-grown variety, the spokes alternating white and yellow, and the rim and hub massed solid.

A charming set of tableaux was arranged by Betty to commemorate some scenes which the old wheel had witnessed, the characters dressed in quaint old-time costumes. One scene showed a pretty young Puritan maid spinning her wedding linen, with her stalwart lover hovering near. The next was the Hanging o' the Crane, the young couple sitting with clasped hands before the fire in the new home. In the following scene the girl-mother spins busily, while she jogs the wooden cradle with her foot, and next she appeared as a comely matron assisting her own rosy-checked daughter to make ready for her wedding.

Then she and the good man sat alone before the fire—both bent and white-haired now—and in the next scene she held her first grandchild, with grandfather and fond young parents in the background. A last fleeting glimpse of her, white-shrouded, with husband and children weeping about her couch, then the good man sitting by the fire alone. Dreaming, he sees her in a vision, ghostly-sweet beside the wheel, as in the long ago, and so dreaming the curtain falls upon him.

Short rhymes descriptive of the tableaux were read before the curtain was drawn, and there were other more ambitious lines read later, some set to music by the musician of the family.

After this part of the entertainment was finished, the wheel was brought into the audience-room, where supper was served at small tables set around it. Each table seated four and was lighted by fluffy chrysanthemum-shaded candles in quaint brass candlesticks. The ménu was:

Clam Consommé, with whipped cream
Creamed Chicken in ramekins
Sweetbread Croquettes, egg sauce
Fruit Salad in lemon cups
Orange Ice
Sandwiches, Cakes, Bonbons
Coffee

The sandwiches were tied with yellow ribbons, the cakes iced with yellow and white, the ices served in the hearts of real chrysanthemums, and the candies all white and yellow. The place-cards were in the form of wheels, the menu written between the spokes, and the souvenirs were charming little photographs of the wheel, with the date of its anniversary and birth, all prettily colored and framed by Betty.

Altogether it was a unique and attractive affair, with its tender reminiscences of old days and ways, and no one present but felt some awakening of sentiments long buried, perhaps, beneath the rubbish heap of every-day cares and duties.

The same idea could be worked out for any other heirloom—a grandfather's clock, for instance, an old spinet or armchair.

FRIENDSHIP

How very rare a perfect friendship is! Perhaps because we think, in the hurry and bustle of life, that there is no time to form friendships; yet those who live a busy life have the greatest number of opportunities. For what is it that creates a friendship? Surely the times we have worked together, suffered together, laughed together, worried or talked together; borne with each other's idiosyncrasies, encouraged each other, perhaps quarreled, if there have not been too many hard words spoken—for hard words from those we really care for go deeply into our hearts and it is difficult to forgive. But when we are in perfect sympathy with each other, where there is perfect trust and love, even hard words can be taken and forgiven, and there is no breach in our friendship; but we rather hold it tighter, seeing that which we so nearly lost, and we learn to know that our friend is often better than he or she would have us believe.

The greatest fear of there being a flaw in our friendship is our own limitations. What to us seems a trifle to our friend is a serious matter.

A
he

Littlelove

By M. C. B.

"Littlelove, Littlelove, where have you been?"
"I've been to London to see the new queen."
"Littlelove, Littlelove, what did she wear?"
"She wore a mantle of red golden hair!"

CEASELESSLY through the mother's brain beat the sing-song refrain of the rhyme she had made for her baby.

The mother lay on her bed and buried her anguished face in the pillow, seeking vainly for oblivion from the terrible thoughts that chased each other through her mind.

Littlelove had gone. What counted a million children since hers was not there? What mattered all the happy homes on earth, since her arms were empty?

"Littlelove, Littlelove, how did she look?"
"Like a lovely picture out of a book!"

How the song worried her!

"Littlelove, where are you now?" she sobbed, stretching out her hands. "Littlelove! Come back to Mother!"

Her eyes were blind with tears, her heart seemed bursting. The poor woman felt the pain was greater than she could bear. Oh, why had this terrible thing happened to her—to her of all women, who had counted her motherhood so great a treasure?

How she had longed for his coming—that little child! How she had stitched and worked for him, weaving wonderful dreams into the tiny garments—such glad, tender dreams! Every night she and Fatherman had talked of the joy that was coming to them. She recalled her loving preparations—the white nursery, the little pink-and-white cot. Every detail had been complete, even to a woolly rabbit and a pink rattle, which Fatherman had brought home one day, and put them, rather shamefacedly, into her lap, with the remark:

"You see, we can't know how soon he might want to be amused—perhaps right off from the first."

How she had laughed and cried over that! . . . And then he had come, that wonder-baby! Such a very wee, very ugly red morsel—so infinitely dear to the longing mother.

She remembered, too, the poignant moment when she had shown their child to Fatherman, poor haggard Fatherman, whose strained white face showed so plainly the anguish he had undergone during those dark hours of doubt and suffering. He tiptoed into the room and gazed at her with such proud, happy eyes. . . . . And then she turned down the corner of the sheet and showed him the tiny thing on her breast.

"Little Mother!" he whispered.

"Our boy—just look, Father!"

"We three!" he said, and his voice trembled a little.

For eighteen months he had been their own, becoming dearer every day, as every day unfolded new delights, new joys to the parents. He knew them, he loved them! He would put fat arms round their necks, and give them "real hugs." He would babble their names and shout with joy at their coming.

"Oh, my baby—my little baby!" moaned the broken-hearted mother.

"Littlelove, Littlelove, what did she say?"
"She said, 'Come again another day.'"

It was cruel that the jingling rhyme should haunt her so. Night after night she had sung it to Littlelove as he sat on her knee by the fire and warmed his little toes after his bath. The thought of those tiny, twinkling feet stabbed her heart intolerably. . . .

"Oh, Little Feet that pattered along by mother's side, down what golden pathway are you straying? Tiny Hands that clung so trustingly to mother's skirts, what angel hands enfold you? Flower Face, laughing Baby Face, that mirrored mother's heart, who shares your smiles now? Oh, Little Child, that held a man's and woman's heart-strings, in what dim spirit world are you playing? Where are you now? Where are you now?"

The torment of her imaginings was too great.

"I shall go mad!" she shrieked. . . . And suddenly she found herself sitting up in bed. She stared, half-dazed, at the familiar room. What was this? . . . Had she been dreaming? . . . Was it possible? . . .

She flung open the door, and on the threshold stood Fatherman, his finger raised warningly.

"You've had a nice sleep, dear," he whispered. "I didn't want to wake you, even to tell you that baby——"

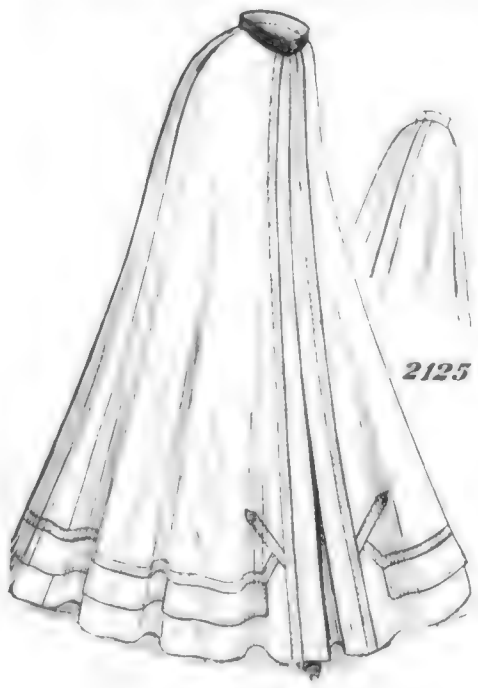
"Oh, Fatherman," the mother said, clinging to him with streaming eyes, "I have had such a fearful dream! I dreamed that we had lost Littlelove, . . . it was terrible! Think of life without our baby!"

"Don't—don't!" the father shuddered. "But remember, dear, it was only a dream. I hear him crying now! He is hungry after his bath. Come and see!"

Then together they went to their child.

"I HEAR HIM CRYING NOW!"

Fashions for Early Fall



No. 2125. Ladies' Four-gored Skirt

No. 2125. Ladies' Four-gored Skirt, with inverted plaits in the front and back, and trimmed with stitched folds of its own material, which may be left off if preferred. The model is an excellent one for any of the new Fall materials, and can also be made up to advantage in cheviot or broadcloth. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 5¾ yards of 44-inch material. Price 15 cents.

No. 2101. Ladies' Fancy Blouse in light yellow taffetas, plaited into a square yoke of cream-colored Irish allover lace. The yoke only extends across the front of

No. 2101. Ladies' Fancy Blouse

the garment, and is finished with insertion. The collar and cuffs are of the same lace, finished with an edging to match. The back of the waist has three tucks on each shoulder, stitched down for about five inches. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires about 3½ yards of 27-inch material, with 2½ yards of 18-inch allover lace, 7 yards of insertion, and 2 yards of edging.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2100. Ladies' Tucked Shirt-waist in bright blue pongee, stitched in red. The garment is of dark red India silk, worn with a small tie of black satin. This model is an excellent one for linen shirt-waists, worn with a chemisette of either plain white or polka-dotted pique. Also for shirt-waists of mohair, or silk, the model will be found a useful one. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires about 3¾ yards of 30-inch material with ½ yard of 36-inch silk for the chemisette.

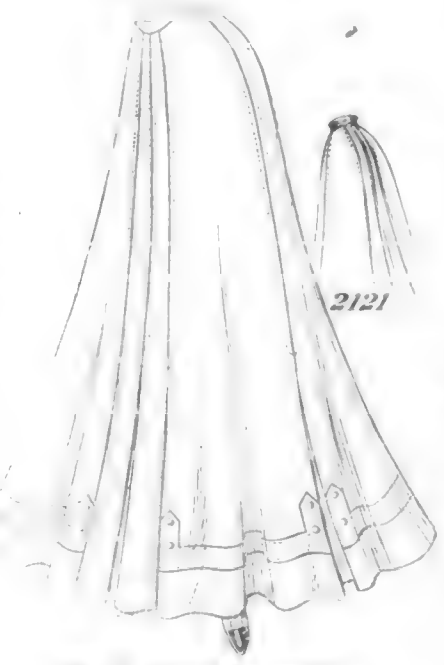
Price, 15 cents.

No. 2121. Ladies' Six-gored Skirt in dark blue serge, mohair, Voile, or any of the cloth or wool materials, to wear with separate shirt-waists. The model is made with side-plaits in the front and

No. 2100. Ladies' Tucked Shirt-waist

back, and an inverted plait over each hip, and trimmed with stitched folds of its own material, ornamented with buttons. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 5¾ yards of 42-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2124. Ladies' Tight-fitting Jacket in dark blue broadcloth, with a collar of dark blue velvet. The trimming of this model is extremely novel, as the stitched straps extend around the armholes as well as down the front. If a dressy effect is desired these



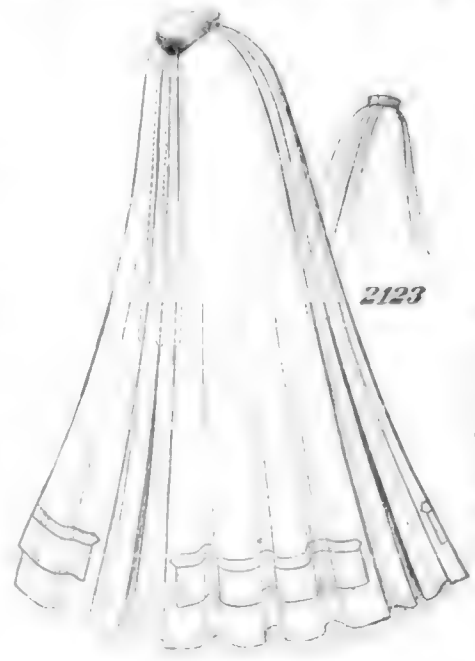
No. 2121. Ladies' Six-gored Skirt

No. 2124. Ladies' Tight-Fitting Jacket

straps may be made of velvet to match the collar, or of some fancy braid. The sleeves are the regulation coat sleeves, with a cuff of the material, which may also be made in velvet. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 44-inch material, with ¼ yard of 22-inch velvet for the collar.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2123. Ladies' Five-gored Skirt, with inverted plaits in the front and back, and also on each side. Made up in cheviot, Henrietta, or broadcloth. The model is trimmed with stitched folds of its own material, and is suitable for a separate skirt, or for the skirt of a coat suit. Cut in sizes 22, 24,



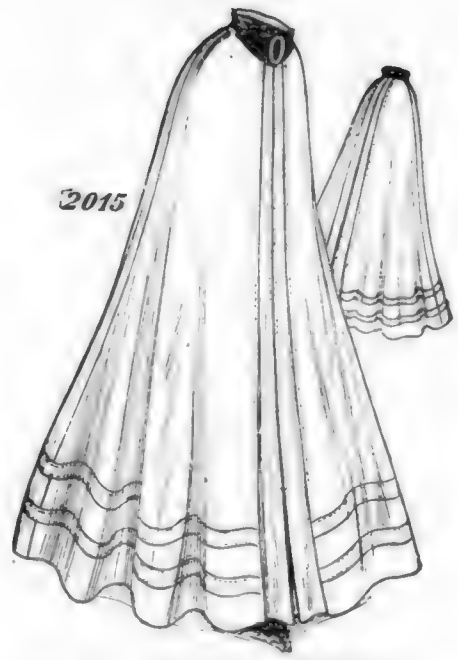
No. 2123. Ladies' Five-gored Skirt

26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 6¼ yards of 50-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2120. Ladies' Shirt-waist in red, blue or green mohair. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 42-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2015. Ladies' Six-gored Walking Skirt. The front and back laid in plaits. Length in front, 40½ inches, and 43 inches in the back. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 6½ yards of 42-inch material. Price, 15 cents.



No. 2015. Ladies' Six-gored Walking Skirt

No. 2122. Ladies' Semi-fitted Coat in any of the fancy wool and cloth mixtures, with collar and cuffs of velvet, in the predominating color of the material. The fullness of the sleeves are caught into the cuffs in lengthwise tucks,

No. 2122. Ladies' Semi-fitted Jacket

and the seams of the coat are tailor stitched. The pocket flaps may also be made in velvet if desired. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 50-inch material with ½ yard of 22-inch velvet for the collar and cuffs.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2120. Ladies' Shirt-waist

Does It Pay to Raise Chickens?

By MARTHA K. PINSON

POULTRY - RAISING has become one of the most profitable of industries, because the supply never can equal the demand, either in eggs or fowls, and there are opportunities for fancy prices. Sooner or later, the city-bred man or woman becomes imbued with the desire to live in the country and raise chickens. For women this occupation offers especial advantages, because it is interesting, profitable and requires one to be very much in the open air, and the special gifts of carefulness, patience and perseverance which women possess especially befit them for its duties.

An acre of ground, under careful management, may be made to return from $200 to $1,000 annual profit. The first year, of course, is the crucial time, for there is so much to learn. Considering that there are 100 varieties of standard poultry, is it any wonder that the novice is puzzled what choice to make? Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns and Wyandots are good old reliables, both as egg producers and for table use. The Orpingtons are also favorites.

Every novice asks the question: "How shall I start? Is an incubator a necessary investment? Shall I get fowls or eggs?" Decide at once what department of poultry culture you intend to pursue as your specialty and stick to that. There are women who make only a specialty of raising broilers, at $1.00 to $1.50 per pound, to satisfy the appetite of the modern millionaire.

Egg-raising is, by all means, the most profitable branch of the chicken business. If you happen to live near the great markets of New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, you will find that the pure white eggs are the most in demand, while in New England a preference is given for the brown ones, as being superior in flavor.

Start your business in the Fall, because at that time the fowls can be bought much cheaper than in the Winter or Spring. When making a specialty of the large white eggs, invest in fowls of the Leghorn or Minorca family, because their eggs rank very high commercially, though as table fowls they are inferior in quality to the Plymouth Rocks.

The rules for raising poultry are few and simple. Exercise and cleanliness are essentials, and fowls in confinement must be kept constantly busy. This can be done by scattering small grains in straw or litter for them to scratch out. It is a hen's second nature to scratch.

The question of food is very important. Scraps of meat, vegetable peelings, or, in fact, the refuse of the table and garden can be boiled together, thickened with bran or coarse meal until crumbly, and a pinch of salt added, when it becomes a splendid food for chickens. In Winter, for green food give them a cabbage to peck at, beets and carrots, with occasionally chopped onions. In Summer, give them plenty of lettuce. Scraps of bone and meat, ground in a bone-cutter, make a splendid egg-producer.

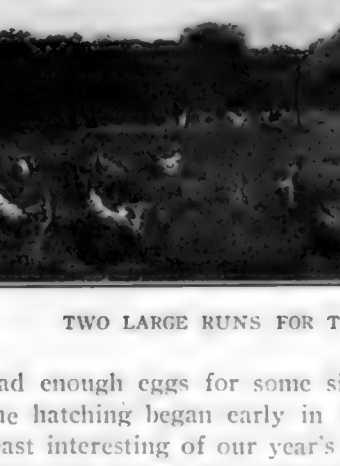
Avoid drafts, and give poultry warmth in Winter. Do not build elaborate or fancy houses—the plainer ones, if kept spotlessly clean, answer just as well. Whitewashing must be done twice a year. Air-slaked lime must be dusted about freely, and kerosene applied to the roosts every other day.

One woman's profitable experience may be quoted here, as affording suggestions for others. She says, after explaining her reasons:

"We started with a pen of black Orpingtons from a well-known prize strain, and a cock and four hens duly arrived, and occupied the pen which had been made ready for them. These birds were principally for exhibition purposes supposing, of course, that we should be lucky enough to breed some good ones. The other pen had buff Orpingtons, of an excellent laying strain, for purely utility purposes, and with these two pens we made our start. Before long we had enough eggs for some sittings of both, and the hatching began early in February. Not the least interesting of our year's work were our experiences during the breeding season, when we had some ten or fifteen sitting hens to be constantly watched and looked after. Here, as is usually the case with most things, personal care is absolutely necessary to success. We found buff Orpingtons and Dorkings, on the whole, the best and quietest mothers.

TWO LARGE RUNS FOR THE CHICKENS

"The patience of the sitting hen is extraordinary. Accustomed as she is to wander all day at her own sweet will, she is now content to sit for twenty-four hours at a stretch, and then she has nearly always to be lifted off her eggs before she consents to pick up her morning feed. What excitement there was on the twenty-first day when a tiny peeping noise could be heard! Our labor was rewarded!



THE DORKING

"We soon found, however, that an incubator would be necessary for our utility chicks. There is no doubt that, for a novice, an incubator is a source of constant anxiety, even with the hot-water system—the smallest neglect may end in disaster, and the daily turning and airing of eggs must not be forgotten. A constant danger lies, too, in omitting to return the eggs to the incubator in the prescribed time.

"When the chicks had been dried in the 'nursery' they were transferred to an excellent foster-mother, and after twenty-four hours they were given their first meal, and the cares of feeding began. Ours was a hot-air foster-mother, and this means care in regulating the lamp, and filling it at the same time every day. At the age of three or four weeks the cold brooder was provided for the chicks where they could run about in all weathers without fear of damp or cold. We found that from the first a mixture of finely-chopped grass, pin-head oatmeal, and bread crumbs, slightly moistened with skim milk, was an excellent food. The chicks were fed every two hours. Those from the prize pen of black Orpingtons were occasionally given bone-meal with the soft food, to their manifest improvement.

"From the first our poultry have been carefully housed, with strict attention to cleanliness, warmth and ventilation. Scratching-sheds are good for Winter laying. In wet and cold weather fowls, instead of standing forlornly on one leg, with drooping feathers, scratch happily all day among the straw for a few grains thrown down for them."

A LEGHORN FOWL

BUFF ORPINGTON

THE BRAHMA

Oyster shell must always be at hand if egg laying is desired, as with it the amount of eggs can be almost doubled. Unless circumstances are especially favorable for raising table birds, it is best to concentrate upon egg production. Robust birds, if well housed and properly fed, will pay handsomely, but personal supervision is absolutely necessary, and unless one is prepared to give to the birds all the attention they claim, poultry-keeping should not be undertaken.

It is impossible to give figures to show just how profitable a woman may make chicken-raising, for results are so variously dependent upon the amount of outlay, the space in ground available, and the selection of breed, whether for eggs or table use. It is enough to state that innumerable chicken-rasers are ready to attest that it is the most profitable industry in which a woman can engage.

THE PICTORIAL REVIEW

is open to Suggestions from its Readers

If you know of any way in which our magazine could be made more helpful or practical we should be delighted to have a line from you. It is your magazine as well as ours and your criticism if offered in a spirit of helpfulness would prove to the advantage of both. THE EDITOR.

Advanced Models in Shirt-waist Suits

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 7.

Nos. 2147-2148. Ladies' Shirt-waist Suit in bottle-green taffeta, or voile, panama, or other light-weight woolen material. The plastron belt, collar and cuffs, and also the set-in facings around the arm-holes, are of plaid silk, in dull blue and yellow. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2148. The eleven-gored skirt is made with alternate straight and plaited gores. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume it will require about 12 yards of 52-inch material and 1 yard of 27-inch plaid silk

Nos. 2149-2150. Ladies' Shirt-waist Suit in gray and black striped mohair. The waist, No. 2149, cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2150. The eight-gored skirt is made with two box-plaits down the front, back, and sides, and is trimmed with stitched folds, and straps of its own material. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume it will require about 12 yards of 42-inch material.

Knitted Boots For the Baby

THE little shoe part is first knitted in pink wool, commencing at the bottom of the foot, by casting on 36 stitches; knit 24 plain rows, always slipping the first stitch; cast off 26 stitches, and on the remaining 10 stitches knit 14 plain rows; cast on 26 stitches, and knit 24 plain rows, still always slipping the stitch. This forms the little shoe part, and should be as shown in the illustration.

The sock part is now worked in the white wool. First knit up 12 plain across the toe, and work 16 rows alternately purl and plain; break off the wool, and commence at the end of the pink part; knit up 18 stitches, knit the 12 off the needle, knit up 18 on the second side of the foot. This makes 48 on the needle to knit the leg part with; first knit 10 rows alternately purl and plain.

11th row, knit 2 together, put the wool round the needle, repeat 22 times, knit 2 plain at end of row.

12th row, purl.

13th row, same as 11th.

14th row, purl.

15th row, plain.

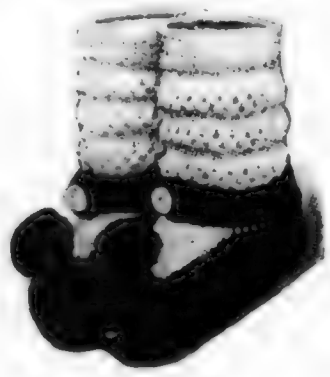
16th row, purl.

17th row, plain.

18th row, purl.

Repeat the last 8 rows 3 times, and finish with 8 rows of ribbing 1 plain, 1 purl, and cast off. This makes the pretty little openwork sock.

To make up, first join neatly on both sides of the instep (the opening left by the white being knitted up across the toe), join the bottom of the shoe, contracting the toe by first running a thread of wool through the ends of rows, and drawing all tightly together. Sew firmly inside; join from the heel to the top of the sock. For the little instep-strap, knit 100 rows of plain, on six stitches, always slipping the first stitch. Make a little crochet loop at the end for the buttonhole, and put a tiny button on the other, sew to the back of shoe, and button around the leg. Make a tuft

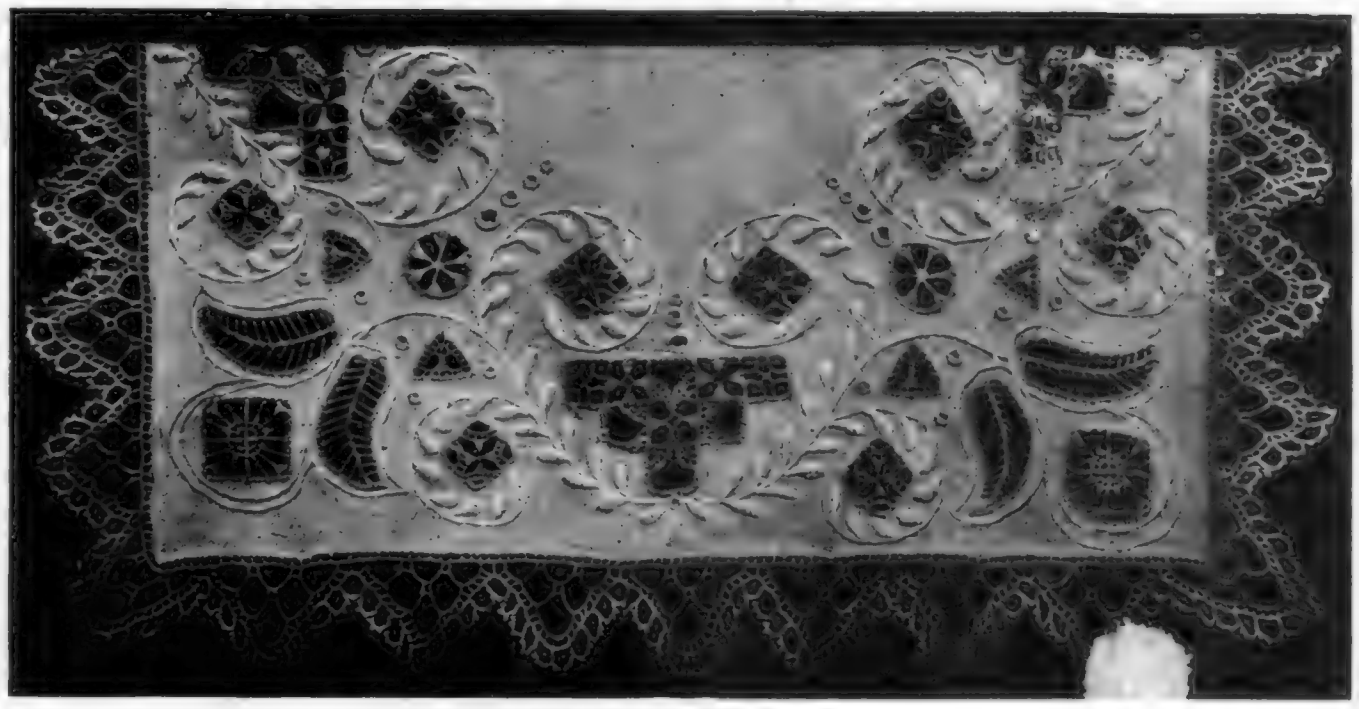


of pink wool, and sew on the toe of the shoe, and the prettiest of little boots is finished, and looks exactly like a little pair of pink shoes and white socks.

The tufts are made by winding the wool over a two-pronged fork, tying it in the centre, catching it together at the bottom with needle and thread and cutting it into rosette shape.

A Lamp Mat in Hedebo Work

By HETTIE M. SIMPKINS



ONE-HALF OF THE FINISHED DESIGN

IN Denmark Hedebosyning (which is Danish for Hedebo sewing) is employed for the embellishment of many articles intended for household use, such as bed linen, afternoon tea-cloths, sideboard cloths, etc. For personal adornment, too, it is in great demand, and is worked upon underclothing, blouses, dresses, collars, and, of course, enters largely

FIG. 1

into the work used upon the picturesque national costumes.

Its value for church embroidery cannot be underestimated. It is practically indestructible, and if worked upon good linen will wash and wear a lifetime. If an accident does happen, and the lace stitches get broken or otherwise damaged, they can be easily repaired.

The following few and simple directions for working this beautiful embroidery may perhaps induce a trial. It is really not at all difficult of execution, and the work is quickly and easily learned. The article illustrated is a "lyseding" or lamp mat.

The groundwork is always of linen, and various articles are now to be obtained at all art needlework shops stamped with original Hedebo designs. A pure linen lace thread must always be used for the lace stitches, and of a size suitable to the texture of the linen to be worked. A soft flax thread is best for the solid embroidery, although an embroidery cotton is sometimes used. The basis of nearly the whole of the stitches is buttonhole stitch, and they are worked as we work buttonholes, viz., with the work held so that one works away from one's self.

To commence: The design is neat-

FIG. 2

ly worked round twice with running stitch, being careful not to pull the thread so tightly as to cause the material to pucker. Then proceed to cut the linen, as shown in Fig. 1, after which it is carefully turned in as the buttonholing is worked, and the ragged pieces at the back are afterwards neatly cut away close up to the buttonholing.

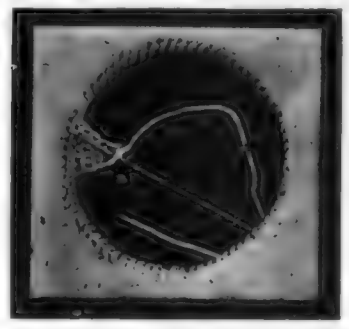


FIG. 4

The little hole is then ready for its

FIG. 5

filling, and a very good stitch to use is that shown in Fig. 2, which is still buttonholing, only of a large, loose description. One most important item to remember is that the buttonholing wherever used is always worked forward, never back, and that to get into position for the next row of buttonholing the stitches are neatly oversewn back along the row. When the

FIG. 3

first row of stitches in circle, as shown in Fig. 2, is finished and oversewn back, the process of which may be clearly followed in the illustration, a row of fine buttonholing all round will either complete the figure (see Fig. 3) or be in readiness for a further amount of lace stitches, such as bars across or the little pyramids which are such a feature of the work.

The pyramid shown in Fig. 4 contains six fine buttonhole stitches in the bottom row, neatly oversewn back into position for the next row, which will consist of five stitches, and so on with each row, until the top row comes out with one stitch only. The pyramid is then neatly oversewn down the side (see illustration). Pyramids contain one stitch less in each row.

Fig. 5 shows the manner of carrying bars across a space, and on the top of these bars pyramids, loops and other figures may be worked. Several strands of thread are taken backwards and forwards across the space, and then buttonholed over in the usual way. Knots must never be used for this work, but each fresh needleful of thread must be carefully and securely worked in.

Art Metal Work as an Employment for Women

By MADELINE GREENWOOD

METALLIC art work is, according to various authorities, a term applied to those works in metal in which beauty of form or decorative effect is the first consideration, irrespective of whether the article is intended for use or is merely ornamental. In bygone days, before the introduction of steam machinery, and the consequent large turning out of articles made primarily for utility, with very little regard for beauty of form or elegance of design, when metal work remained a handicraft, every article seemed to embody what was in a man, and each artificer was able to "make his hands set forth," as Morris describes it, "his mind and his soul."

At the present time, I think there is more beauty of form to be found in the metal work of other nations than in that of England or America.

ALMS BASIN IN GOLD-COLORED BRASS

Take, for instance, the beautiful brass work of Holland and Belgium. I have bought for quite a small sum beautiful little beaten brass spill-carriers and taper candlesticks, such as elsewhere would (if you could find them at all) be very expensive. Yet such things are to be found in the artistic old town of Bruges hanging on the walls of the little cabarets. From Russia also are obtained many beautiful effects, especially in copper and brass.

The most pleasing forms of art in metal work are to be met with in unexpected quarters. For instance, I have in my possession a prayer wheel from Tibet, with its little roll of the Koran—so many revolutions making a prayer—and a bell, and an evil spirit exorciser, which form the religious equipment of a Llama priest. Each article is of most original design and workmanship.

"Art," according to Ruskin, "does its duty in completing the comforts and refining the pleasures of daily occurrence and familiar service," and

TABLE-TOP OF COPPER AND BRASS

it is in refining the articles in ordinary use in a household that Mr. Sherard Cowper Cowles has worthily followed in the footsteps of such men as the brothers Adam, whose beautiful iron work (employed in balconies and fireplaces) and whose exquisite original gold and silver work showed great richness of design.

Mr. Coles's work is a revelation in the artistic possibilities underlying combinations of metals, and this method is not to sacrifice his artistic ideals to the ceaseless endeavor "to expend the least possible amount of labor on any article made, and yet at the same time to make as many articles as possible."

This inlaid metal work can resemble very closely the finest damascening; yet the process can be most successfully employed in the treatment of bold work for panels, etc. One metal is inlaid into another by a variation of temperature, and the operator can regulate the temperature, so that one can be considerably raised above another, and the effect is altogether beautiful.

The girls employed by this artist must have (if they wish to get gradually into a good position) attended art schools, and if they have some knowledge of drawing and design they can begin at $4.00 and can gradually work up to $10.00 or more a week. They are occupied in coating the articles to be baked with a composition, and then removing those portions which are to be inlaid or damascened; they also trace the drawings, and transfer them by means of carbon paper to the prepared metal surfaces.

The new departure, that of carbon effects in metal work, is an invention of Mr. Coles; it is the result of a long series of experiments, which open out a vista of entirely new and most beautiful designs and colorings in the work. The fusing of one metal into another at a temperature below the melting point of any of the metals used results in the obtaining of entirely novel effects. As an example of some of the effects obtained by this process a copper tray inlaid with zinc may be taken, and the effect is given of a considerable portion of the copper being converted into gold-colored brass.

TRAY OF COPPER AND ZINC

All the beautiful autumnal shades of a branch of sulphur yellow, golden brown, and copper colored chrsyanthemums can be indicated by the preliminary treatment and varied length of stoveing of the base metal. This new process of inlaying and ornamenting metallic surfaces is intelligible and interesting, even to anyone totally ignorant of such matters. It is still so new, however, that more explicit descriptions are unobtainable.

"ART IS LONG"

"Stroke upon stroke, line upon line," he said—
The patient sculptor laboring to express,
Clear from all clouds which hid the light it shed,
A dream of legendary loveliness.
And when at length the Goddess of his thought
Reared from the conquered stone her beauteous head,
One asked him how so fair a thing was wrought—
"Stroke upon stroke, line upon line," he said.

Inch after inch, step after step—they say
No other, easier way was ever found
To that far country which the immortals sway,
Their hearts at ease, their heads with amaranth crowned.
Ask of the highest how they gained their height,
From those bright peaks which dominate the day;
And hear the stars sing round them all the night,
"Inch after inch, step after step," they say.

Thorn upon thorn, scar upon scar—by these,
And these alone, the Art of Life is learned,
Mastered alone by painful, dim degrees—
A light in clouds, a palm by martyrs earned.
Mark the one Life found perfect in its ways,
Peerless and faultless found from birth till death—
What wove its crown of everlasting praise?
"Thorn upon thorn, scar upon scar," He saith.

G. GERTRUDE FORD.

New Perforated Embroidery Designs

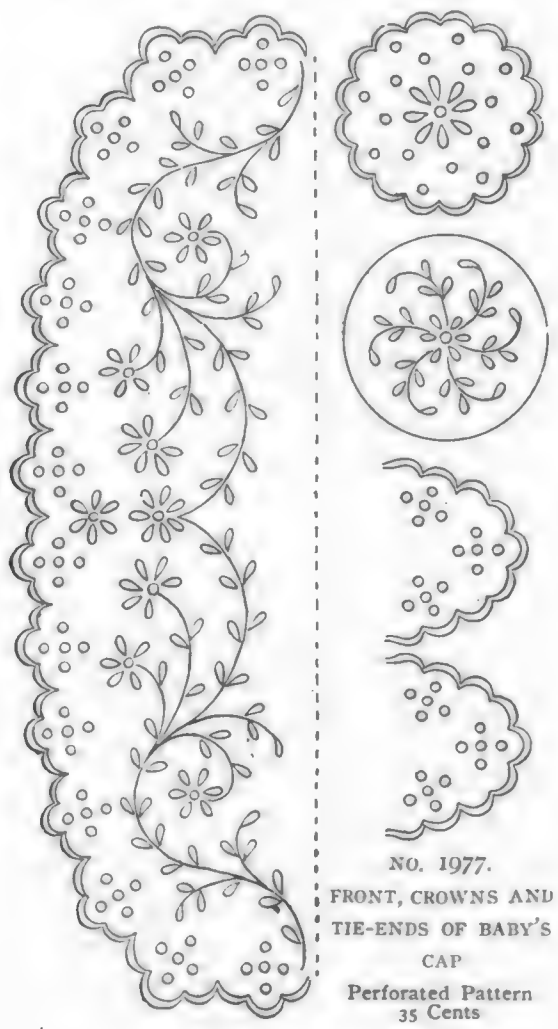
MADE ESPECIALLY FOR THE PICTORIAL REVIEW

THE increasing popularity of our embroidered designs has induced us to offer in this number the four perforated patterns illustrated on this page. All of these designs are extremely original and yet they are easily worked by any woman who is at all familiar with embroidery.

THE BABY'S CAP

The dainty baby's cap, No. 1977, is embroidered on white silk or heavy white linen, or if desired, on thin handkerchief linen or batiste. The ends of the ties and the crown—for which two designs are given—are embroidered to match. If the cap when finished were lined with light blue or pink silk the effect would be charming and at the same time the lining would protect the baby's head from the chilly winds of Fall and Winter. The first style of crown is scalloped around the outside to match the front of the cap and is simply slip-stitched into position when the cap is put together. The second crown is sewed on to the cap in the usual manner. The pattern is of marguerites and their foliage and the flowers, dots and leaves are embroidered in the open-work design known as eyelet embroidery or broderie Anglaise. The stems are done in simple outline or chain stitch and the cap is finished with a scalloped edge, done in button-hole embroidery. It is best to work the pattern on small embroidery hoops, which keeps the material from stretching. If worked in linen it is best to use mercerized cotton, but if made in silk the embroidery must be worked in white silk floss. For a child of two or three years, a charming effect is obtained by making the cap in light blue or pink silk, with the embroidery worked in the same color or in white. The first illustration shows the cap as it looks when completed.

LINGERIE BABY CAP SHOWING HOW IT IS TO BE FINISHED



NO. 1977. FRONT, CROWNS AND TIE-ENDS OF BABY'S CAP

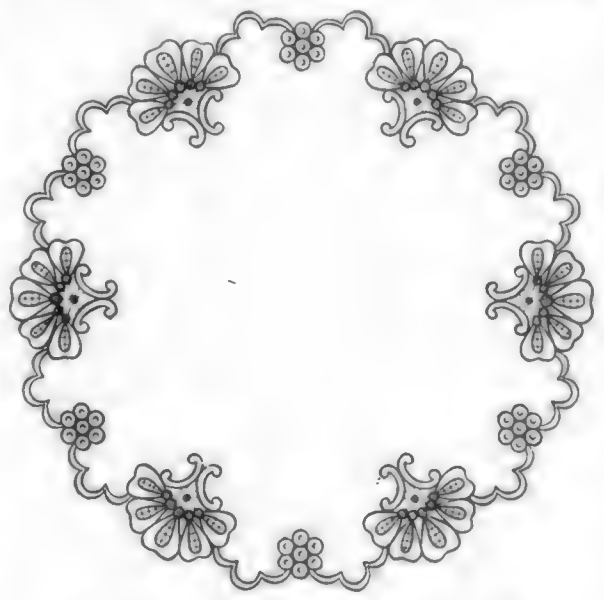
Perforated Pattern 35 Cents

THE CENTRE-PIECE

No. 1795 is a centre-piece worked in button-hole and lace stitch and known as Roman work. It is a beautiful design and is quickly accomplished. The open-worked Battenberg rings which form part of the design are bought already completed and are simply sewed into position. The leaves are done in button-hole stitch, both around the outside and the inside line of the leaf, the middle of the leaf is then cut out and filled in with a lace stitch. The small circles at the base of the leaves are worked in solid embroidery or in eyelet design, according to taste. The perforated pattern of the design comes in four sizes, 24 x 24, 18 x 18, 12 x 12 and 6 x 6 inches.

THE JASMINE YOKE DESIGN

The shirt-waist, No. 1794, is designed for a waist opening in the centre-back and embroidered in a design of jasmine flowers and their foliage. The simulated yoke may be embroidered in eyelet-work or solid embroidery, as shown in the illustration, or left perfectly plain; again, it may be developed with a yoke of solid tucking



NO. 1795. CENTRE-PIECE IN ROMAN WORK IN SIZES 24x24, 18x18, 12x12, AND 6x6 INCHES.

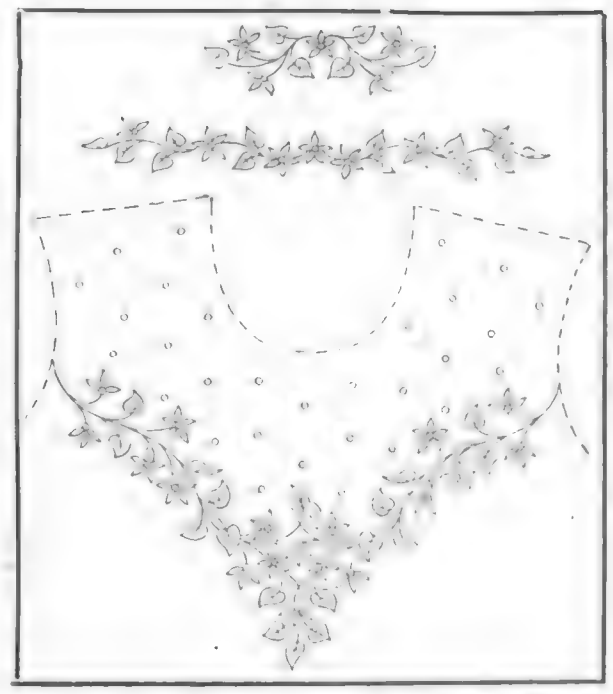
Perforated Pattern, 35 Cents

or lace, with the jasmine design embroidered below it. The collar and cuffs are also embroidered in the flowers and the collar design may be used for a belt. The best materials for embroidered shirt-waists are heavy linen, Victoria or Persian lawn for morning wear, while nainsook, batiste or silk are used for the shirt-waists for afternoon and more dressy occasions. If a washable material is used mercerized cotton is used for the embroidery.

THE CORN-FLOWER SHIRT-WAIST

No. 1796 is another design for an embroidered waist, closing in the back. It is an extremely attractive design and not in the least intricate. The flowers and leaves are all worked in solid embroidery. The dots may be developed in the same manner, or if worked in eyelet embroidery with the centre of the flowers to match, the effect would be extremely stylish. The collar and cuffs are embroidered in the same design and the waists are always more attractive if finished with a belt of the same material embroidered to match. The design matches the parasol and bag designs previously published and may be ordered if desired with an initial in the centre of the medallion instead of the flower which is shown in the illustration.

These perforated patterns can only be ordered from our New York Office at 852 Broadway.



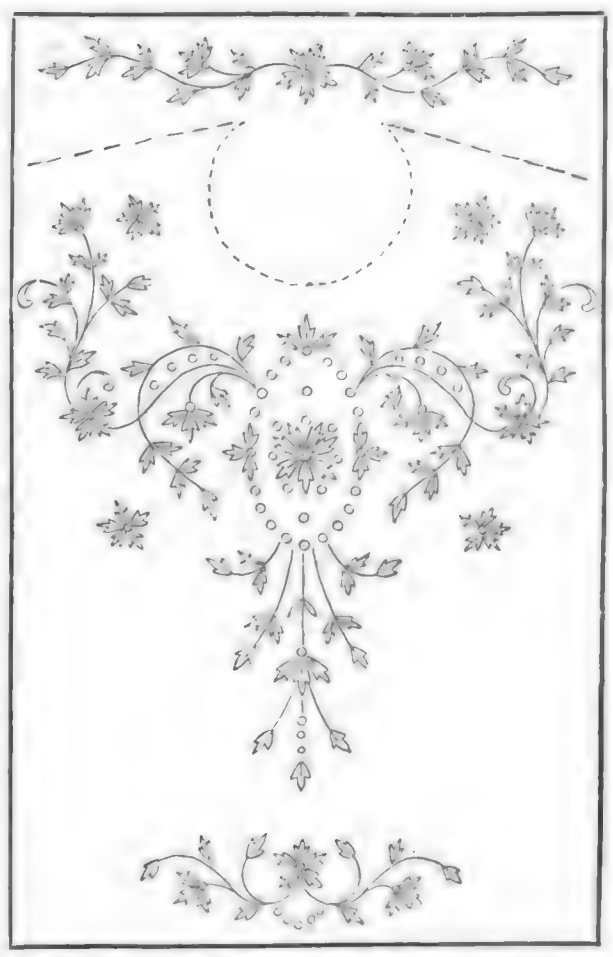
NO. 1794. THE JASMINE YOKE DESIGN.

Perforated Pattern, 35 Cents

EMBROIDERY IN COLORS

Many women are embroidering their white silk shirt-waists which are worn in the afternoon or evening in delicate shades of pink, blue, lilac or green. For instance, either of the above designs may have the flowers embroidered in delicate shades of their natural colors with the leaves done in light green. The baby's cap would be dainty and attractive if it were developed in white silk, embroidered in the same manner, the silk lining matching the color of the flower, and the stems and leaves in a delicate shade of green.

In making eyelets great care must be taken that the material is not defaced by an uneven hole, which is so often the case when the material is cut with the scissors. The best way to guard against this is to purchase a small stiletto with a very sharp point. Insert the point of the stiletto directly in the middle of the eyelet and keep on pushing it gently until a hole the desired size is formed. The eyelet must be bound before being embroidered, by whipping the edge with the embroidery cotton.



NO. 1796. THE CORNFLOWER OR INITIAL DESIGN

Perforated Pattern, 35 Cents

Touring Coats for Early Autumn

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 7.

No. 2118. Ladies' Long Coat in slate-colored cheviot, with black velvet collar and cuffs. The especial novelty in trimming consists of applied straps, which are stitched into position around the arm-hole, and which may be made in velvet if desired. Cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 7 yards of 42-inch material with ⅜ yards of velvet for the collar and cuffs. Price, 15 cents.

For traveling or general wear the model will be found extremely useful if developed in cravenette or checked cheviot. In the latter material with the applied straps, and the collar and cuffs of the cheviot cut on the bias, the effect is most stylish

No. 2136. Ladies' Box Coat, in seven-eighth length. Made up in green and brown plaid, and trimmed with bias straps of its own material, and brown velvet collar and cuffs. The model is an excellent one for a separate coat, either for walking or driving. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires about 6 yards of 44-inch material, with ⅜ yards of 22-inch velvet.

Price, 15 cents.

In any of the mixed cheviots with a skirt of the same material it would make a useful suit for everyday wear. In checked cloth with the collar, cuffs and straps in plain cloth the effect would be chic and stylish and appropriate for afternoon as well as morning wear.

Fads and Frills for the Dainty Woman

(For any information, address the PICTORIAL REVIEW, stating the page and date.)

(Inside of the Frame) 1. Embroidered Collar and Vest. 2. Spangled Quills. 3. Lace Fan and Bangle. 4. Aigrette and wired lace and velvet bow. 5. Wired gauze ribbon ends. 6. Aigrette with velvet wings. 7. Soft Silk Belt. 8. Wreath for Hair. 9. Empire Comb.
(Outside) 1. Gaiter of Plaid Cloth. 2. Tie of striped silk and turn-over collar. 3. Tie of silk with embroidered ends. 4. Gaiter of plain cloth.

THERE is a marvelous gift called "style" which some women possess and which in others is most obviously lacking. This it is which imparts that air of neatness, attractiveness and *chic* which arrests our attention and compels our admiration.

What does it consist of? Is it in the broad lines of costume and the manner of its adjustment, or is it in the small details that harmonize, and weld, and beautify the whole? Unquestionably the latter, I should say; for in these small details lies the great secret and art of being well dressed. It is not the costly fabric, or the lace with which it is trimmed, but it is the manner in which the bodice and skirt hang together, or the belt is adjusted, or the neatness with which the collar envelops the throat, that cause you to turn your head and take notice. You feel it like an influence and you say: "Ah, she has style, that woman! She understands the beautiful art of dress!"

Wandering aimlessly through one of the big department stores the other day, a weary woman had her attention captured by a group of eager listeners who surrounded a demonstrator endeavoring to place a new article before the feminine public in its most favorable light. She had the talents of persuasion and oratory and presently she was selling her "Rosalind Waist Adjusters" more swiftly than she could supply her waiting customers.

And why? Simply because every woman who paused to listen realized that it was something which she personally stood very much in need of. Her skirts *would* ride up and her shirt-waists *would* not stay down, and so, betwixt the two she was well-nigh distracted. That is the secret of success in any such lines of specialty—giving the people what they not only *want* but actually *need*. And this "Waist Adjuster" fulfills all requirements—and not only that, in its fundamental sense, but it has been made a beautiful ornament for retaining the belt in place. Exquisite antique designs, sometimes set with semi-precious stones, may be procured and the utilitarian little object becomes an ornament of rare beauty—the final note in a charming woman's æsthetic attire. Dainty and practical and economical, it commends itself from every point of view.. Those who have once worn the "Rosalind" will never be without one.

Another "objet d'art" which is manufactured under the same auspices is a "collar fastener." This is usually made up in a flower design of some sort, and may be utilized in half a dozen different ways—as a veil-pin, or for fastening the lingerie cuffs in place. In fact, these dainty little articles have come in modestly, without much flourish of trumpets, but they have come *to stay*. And is it not because all women recognize how indispensable they are? It is, take my word for it!

Now that automobiling has become such a veritable rage and the wearing of veils is a recognized necessity with the feminine motorist, there is nothing more practical than these pretty gold or oxidized pins for adjusting the long veils in place, or for holding up the popular long gloves to the prevailing elbow sleeves.

Dainty hair ornaments for the coming season are large and medium-sized aigrettes. Wreaths of small roses, and the broad Empire combs in plain shell are once more fashionable.

Belts of soft silk, pulled through fancy slides, are among the newest things in that line, and ties of striped, and plain silk with embroidered ends, finished with narrow turn-over collars of linen, are the newest styles in neckwear.

Wide, flat collars and narrow vest-pieces of embroidered silk give a finishing touch to the cloth jacket, and bangles that slip on over the hand, and hold the fan, are among the novelties recently seen. With the coming of Fall, gaiters in plain and plaid cloth are popularly worn.

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NEVER SLIPS nor TEARS
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED
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No. 69x510. This extremely stylish Norfolk Suit is made of a splendid quality of cheviot—the sort that retains its shape and [illegible] the utmost service completely worn out.

The Jacket is made with regulation strappings down front and [illegible] and sleeves, [illegible] belt [illegible] of velvet and the [illegible] finished in fancy design with velvet and velvet buttons. Extra fine quality of satin lining.

The Skirt is made in a very stylish ten gore side plaited effect, stitched to knee and flaring at bottom. A charming Fall and Winter Suit, and one of the very newest styles shown in New York City. Colors, Black, blue or brown. Sizes 32 to 44 bust measure, 37 to 43 ins. skirt length. Our special price

$9.75

No. 69x511 $12.75

No. 69x511. A beautiful new Fall and Winter Suit of broadcloth. This broadcloth is of a superior quality, will retain its lustre and shape perfectly. Suit is made with a 34 inch coat, [illegible] ly finished with double seams with fancy cross stitching on front and back seams, [illegible] ished with buttons.

The Jacket has the fly front and is satin lined to [illegible] waist, [illegible] velvet collar and cuffs; finished with a [illegible] and buttons.

The Skirt is made in the new side plaited flaring model, and hangs perfect ly. Colors, black, navy blue or cream. Sizes 32 to 44 bust measure, 37 to 43 skirt length. Price

$12.75

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Dainty Negligees

No. 1929. Ladies' Dressing-sacque

No. 1929. Ladies' Dressing-sacque, with fitted back, made in light pink French flannel, trimmed with insertion and lace edging. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 27-inch flannel, with 2¾ yards of lace, and 2½ yards of insertion. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1320. Ladies' Lounging Jacket or Kimono, in old rose flannel. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material and 7 yards of braid.

No. 1320. Ladies' Lounging-jacket

No. 1371. Ladies' Dressing-sacque in light blue India silk. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5¼ yards of 32-inch material, 9 yards of lace, and 10 yards of insertion.

No. 1587. Ladies' One-piece Dressing-sacque, in white cashmere, trimmed with cream-colored Valenciennes insertion and lace. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 27-inch cashmere, 6½ yards of insertion, and 9½ yards of lace. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1691. Ladies' Kimono Dressing-sacque in lilac India silk, trimmed with cream-colored

No. 1371. Ladies' Dressing-sacque

Duchess lace. Cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 1587. Ladies' Three-piece Dressing-sacque

Size 36 requires 4 yards of 27-inch silk, 6 yards of insertion and 9 yards of lace. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1691. Ladies' Kimono Dressing-sacque

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Extra short stem switches, well made of good quality hair and to match any ordinary shade, at the following special prices:

20 in., 2 oz.,	$ .95	200 other sizes and grades Switches,	
24 in., 3 oz.,	2.95		50c to $25
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Send sample of your hair with your order. We will send prepaid on approval. If you find it perfectly satisfactory and a bargain, remit the amount. If not, return to us. Rare, peculiar and gray shades are a little more expensive; write for estimate. Our Free Book is full of valuable suggestions on how to become beautiful. Write for it today.

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The Necessary Expenses of a Wedding

SOME TIMELY ADVICE ON GETTING MARRIED

By COUSIN SUE

It is not only the trousseau—that is a legitimate and requisite expenditure—it is the other things that mount up so outrageously. Of late years, the fashion of displaying wedding presents has given rise to the keenest sort of competition between brides, and the first question asked is, "How many presents did you get?" For it has become the custom for every invited guest to send a gift, and the families of the bride and bridegroom mortgage a year's income—and more sometimes—to make a brave showing.

Small fortunes are spent on floral decorations which are frequently faded before the ceremony comes off. And the caterer's bills—how appalling they have become for even a small wedding!

Then, too, there are the carriages and motors, to and from the church, and to the station. The bouquets for the bridesmaids and the souvenirs to them. Fees, too, have become higher—as it is not uncommon for the officiating clergyman to receive from $50 to $100, according to the bridegroom's purse. The organist and the choir must be especially arranged with for a good little sum, as frequently there is new music to be rehearsed, and rendered on the happy occasion.

Even after the wedding it is a case of pay, for the simple old-fashioned honeymoon has given place to the motor or yachting trip and both of these require money. The following letter to a bride-elect who is a great favorite of mine will set forth some of the minor incidental expenses which every girl intending to have a modern, up-to-date wedding in the best style, should be prepared to contract:

My Dear Girl:

So you have made up your mind to get married, and have selected the man. How I envy you!

Marriage is a supreme climax in a girl's life. It is an occasion to which not only she alone looks forward (and backward), but in which her family, his family, and many other friends and relatives take more or less interest.

With the planning and arranging of details for the ceremony, there are many apparently insignificant items which help to make or mar the affair, for, after all, it is the little things in life that count.

One important and vital detail which is often overlooked in the rush and hustle is the invitation, or announcement, whichever may be used. This was brought to my attention very forcibly when sister Ann was married, and the blunder will not be repeated at my wedding—if the right man ever comes along.

It was like this. Ann is one of those girls who is always trying to save a penny, although I do not know that she could be called foolish in the idea, except this one case; and she was sorry for it, too late.

She was forever trying to make a good appearance. You see, she was liked by almost everyone, and wanted to have everything as nice as possible.

When it came to getting her invitations she sent for samples to several printing and engraving houses. You should have seen the lot of mail she received—some were plain printing, some engraved on common paper, others were simply beautiful—sharp, black lettering on a clear, white paper which you could almost see your finger through, when held to the light. Of course, the best kind cost a little more than the others.

Well, Ann said she could not afford such fine engraving, much as she admired it, though she would not have the printed kind at any price. The other was good enough for her, she told me, and no one would know the difference. That was the time she failed to give her friends and relatives credit for knowing a little—and she has ever since regretted her blunder.

Although it has been nearly ten years since she was married, whenever the wedding is spoken about among her acquaintances the invitations are usually given the reputation for being the only detail which marred a pretty wedding ceremony and reception. 'Such cheap work," some said—"if she was obliged to have engraving, why didn't she spend a little more and have invitations above criticism."

The marriage time is the time of all others when a good impression should be made. Do not be satisfied with any but the best engraved wedding stationery—and be sure that it is perfect, even if it costs a little more than you expected to pay.

Remember, that a marriage lasts a life-time—so see to it that you will have no cause for future regrets—that the impression will be one of which you will always be proud.

By all means, do not be called "cheap."

Sincerely yours

COUSIN SUE.

I am constantly receiving inquiries from the to-be October brides about the correct form of wedding invitations and announcements, and I want to add a few words on this subject while descanting upon weddings in general before I stop. The correct form for an invitation to the church runs as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. William Jackson Smith
request the honor of your presence
at the marriage of their daughter
Mary Adelaide
to
Mr. George Henry Lee
on Wednesday, October the twelfth
at noon
Walnut Street Presbyterian Church
Philadelphia

If the marriage is a very quiet one, announcements of the event are sent out immediately after the ceremony by the parents of the bride, or by her nearest relatives if her parents are not living. A correct announcement card should read:

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williams
announce the marriage of their daughter
Caroline Lee
to
Mr. Edward Reynolds
on Tuesday, November the eighteenth
nineteen hundred and six
Baltimore

If the prospective bride is at all superstitious she should remember the old rhyme that runs thus:

"Something old and something new;
Something borrowed, and something blue;
And a bright sixpence in her shoe
The bride should wear, who would be true."

Speaking of rhymes and superstitions, there is one more which is often thought of in connection with weddings, which tells of the different fates which will befall one, according to the month, as follows:

"Marry when the year is new,
Always loving, kind and true.
When February birds do mate,
You may wed, nor dread your fate.
If you marry when March winds blow,
Joy and sorrow both you'll know.
Marry in April when you can,
Joy for maiden and for man.
Marry in the month of May,
You will surely rue the day.
Marry when June roses blow,
Over land and sea you'll go.
They who in July do wed,
Must labor always for their bread.)
All who wed in August be,
Many a change are sure to see.
Marry in September's shine,
Your living will be rich and fine.
If in October you do marry,
Love will come, but riches tarry.
If you wed in bleak November,
Only joy will come, remember.
When December's snows fall fast,
If you marry, love will last.

Readers desiring information regarding the paragraphs on this page should send a stamped envelope and state the page and date.

50 CALLING CARDS $1.00 (INCLUDING ENGRAVED PLATE)

These cards, in script, are as good as they can be made—rich, distinguished, finest grade. Send a dollar, with your name (one line), or ask for a sample if you are skeptical.

THE MARK OF HIGHEST QUALITY

HOSKINS' ENGRAVING

leaves a lasting impression of tone and dignity—an exclusiveness such as you seek.

Wedding Invitations

Nothing is more indicative of character, social standing and trend of personality than high-grade engraving. Attention is invited to our forms of Wedding Invitations, Marriage Announcements, Reception, Tea and Calling Cards. They combine elegance, daintiness and thoroughness. For information, write to us stating the occasion.

HOSKINS

EVERYTHING IN ENGRAVING

902 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Pandora Face Wash

THE WORLD'S FAMOUS BEAUTIFIER

The world's famous beautifier removes freckles, pimples, blackheads, wrinkles and produces the freshness and bloom of youth. Send 10 cents for trial size. 50 cents a bottle, postpaid.

E. Harrison Chem. Co., 1931 B'way

KNOW THY DESTINY

To prove the correctness of my Astrological system of foretelling the future I will send you, sealed and confidential, a reading of your life that will startle and mystify you by its exactness. Send no money, just your name and address, the date of your birth, and if married or single, and enclose a 2c. stamp for postage, and the world's greatest Astrologer will read your life as the stars reveal it. PROF. LEE, Dept. 88, Natick, Mass.

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE

Send two cent stamp with birth date and I will send you a pen picture of your life from the cradle to the grave. All matters of business, love, marriage and health, plainly told by the greatest Astrologer living. Patrons astonished and satisfied.

PROF. LEO AMZI, Dept. 41 BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Hair on Face, Neck and Arms

PERMANENTLY REMOVED BY

Dr. Stryker's Magic Powder

Will not injure the most delicate skin. Leaves the surface smooth as velvet. Easily applied. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle. Samples, 25c. Agents wanted.

Dr. P. R. STRYKER, 156 Fifth Avenue, Room 614, New York City

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE.

Send 2c. stamp and birth date and I will send you a pen picture of your life from birth to death.

MADAM TOGA, Dept. 36 Fairfield, Conn.

Wedding Monogram

INVITATIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, Etc., 100 in script lettering, including two sets of envelopes, $2.50. 100 Visiting Cards, 50c. We guarantee satisfaction. Write for samples.

STATIONERY ENGRAVED with your initials on 60 sheets, fine quality, including 60 envelopes, $1.25. Workmanship unexcelled.

P. OTT ENGRAVING CO., 928 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

50 Engraved Cards 75c

Name in Script; in Shaded Old English, 50 for $2.00 (with plates); Wedding Announcements, engraved, 100 with two sets of envelopes, $6.00; extra 100 sets, $2.00.

C. E. CURRY, Engraver :: DETROIT, MICH.

YARNS SPANGLES & EMB. MATERIALS JEWELS

BEADS FOR BAGS AND CHAINS, Canvases, Gold Threads, Cross Stitch Materials, Tapestry Silks and Wools, Lace Braids.

EVERYTHING YOU CAN THINK OF IN THIS LINE that can't be had elsewhere. Send stamps for mail list. Est. 1860.

PETER BENDER, IMPORTER, 111 E. 9th ST., N.Y.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

SOUVENIR POST CARDS

Buy your cards by mail for less than your dealer charges you. Our 40 page catalog (5,000 subjects) and set of handsome samples for 10 cents. NATIONAL POST CARD CO., 880 Logan Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

No Premium--Cash for Work

If you can sell an article of merit—a necessity in all homes, write for full particulars. Best of references required. CORRIZO EXTRACT CO., 147d West 26 St., N. Y.

DRESS GOODS Reliable Lady or Gentleman to represent our line of Dress Goods and Waistings. Latest designs and colors. Samples Free. Name responsible references.

SCOTT NOVELTY CO., Dept. W., 99 Franklin Street, New York

CARD INDEX COOK BOOKS

Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Dainty Costumes for Dressy Wear

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 7.

No. 2151-2152 Ladies' Gown in lilac challis, trimmed with lace medallions, and black velvet ribbon. The chemisette of tucked mousseline. The lined waist, No. 2151 cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents. The five-gored skirt, No. 2152, lengthened by a tucked flounce. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents. The costume will require 11 yards of 36-inch material, and 1¼ yards of 18-inch allover.

No. 2153-2154. Ladies' Gown in white silk net. The waist, No. 2153, cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents. The five-gored skirt, No. 2154, cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents. The costume, medium size, will require 11 yards of 36-inch material, with 1¼ yards of 18-inch allover.

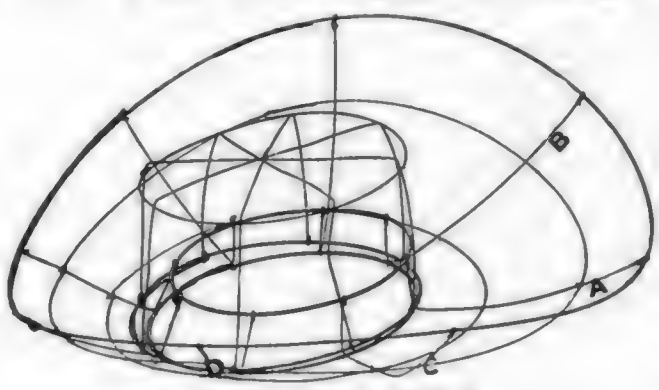
MILLINERY LESSON

By MAUDE ANDERSON

A SCHOOL HAT FOR MISSES

A School Hat for Misses

THIS pretty school hat for misses is made of blue chenille braid with a facing of blue velvet. It is quite high on the left side. The materials required for making it are as follows: 7 yards of chenille braid, ½ yard of mull for covering the frame, 3 quills, 2 buckles and 1¼ yards of blue velvet.



THE UNTRIMMED FRAME

MAKING THE FRAME

The first thing to do is to make the frame, always starting with the head-wire. Lap a piece of wire 22 inches long until it measures 18 inches, join in a circle and tie with tie-wire. This is the head-wire. Cut 4 pieces of wire each 16 inches in length as marked, A, B, C, D.

Wire A is the front wire. Measure 5 inches in for the brim. Bend and measure 3 inches for the height of the crown. Measure 5½ inches across the crown, 3 inches down from the crown. And measure 3¼ inches for the back of the hat.

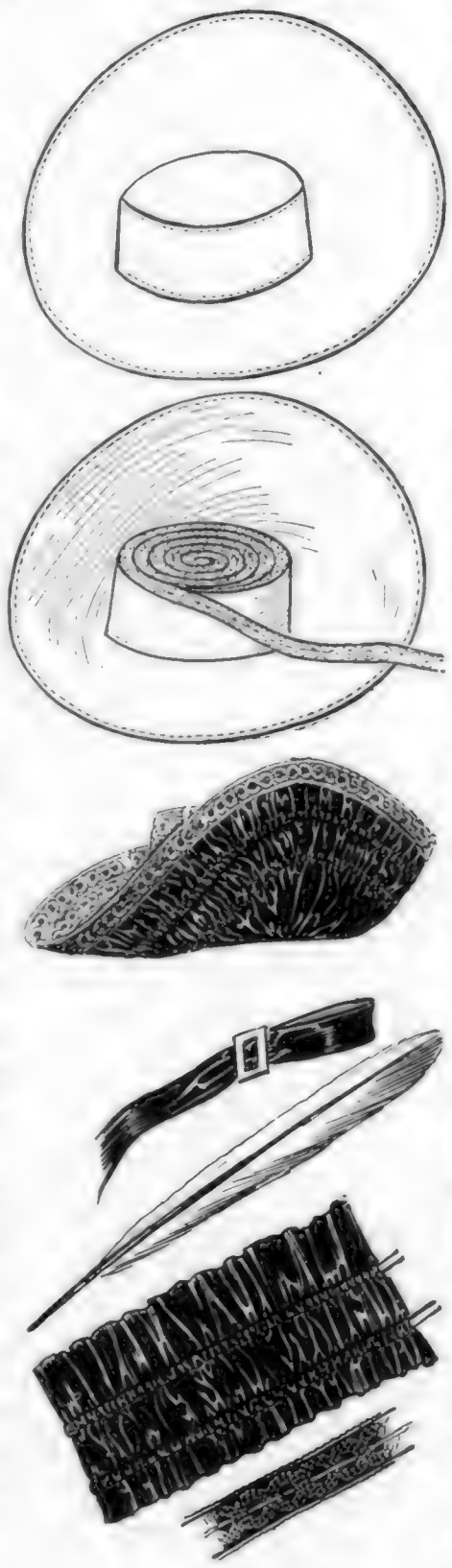
Wire B is the left-side-front wire. Measure 5¼ inches for the brim. Curve the wire up to make it high on the left side. Measure 3 inches for the height of the crown, 5½ inches across the crown, 3 inches down from the crown and 3¼ inches for the back of the hat.

Wire C is the right side-front wire. Measure 5 inches for the brim. Bend and measure 3 inches for the height of the crown. Measure 5½ inches across the crown. Measure 3 inches down from the crown and 5½ inches at the back.

Wire D is the side wire. Measure on the left side 5¾ inches for the brim. Measure 3 inches for the height of the crown. Measure 5½ inches across the crown. Measure on the right side 4¾ inches. Tie these 4 main wires to the head-wire with tie-wires or bend around the head-wire with a pair of nippers, having the spaces an equal distance apart. Tie the crown wires with tie-wire in the centre to keep them in place. Cut the edge-wire 47¾ inches long. Lap until it measures 43¾ inches. Join this wire to A, B, C, D wires by using a pair of nippers to bend the wires over to hold the edge-wire. Curve A, B, C, D wires up. The edge-wire will shape the frame; put a brace-wire on top of the crown and two brace-wires on the brim to keep the frame firm.

The next thing to do is cover the frame smoothly with mull. Then sew the chenille braid, starting at the back of the edge-wire around and around, just lapping each row a little until the top of the brim is all covered. Then do the same to the top of the crown and also the side of crown. Sew one or two rows of braid on the under brim, also bind the edge-wire with the braid.

Cut the velvet in two bias strips 8 inches in width. Join in a circle and start at one edge and sew in a cable cord, having it so that you can pull the thread and cord at the same time. Then put another cord 2 inches down from the edge-cord; do the same to this one. Fit the edge cord on the bottom where the last row of chenille ends and have the shirrings even. Then draw down into the head size. If you like to have the hat high sew a side bandeau on the left side and fill it with velvet or chiffon. Cut 4 strips of velvet each 3½ inches in width, join them together and put a hem on each edge, starting at the left side of wire B and drawing it around the crown. Finish off with a loop and a buckle just as shown in the illustration; then stick the quills through and sew. This is a very simple hat to make and very pretty for a girl of 16 years. The hat is then ready to be lined.



THE DETAILS OF TRIMMING

For the lining, cut a piece of silk 20 inches long and 5 inches in width. Put a hem on one edge and run a piece of baby-ribbon through the hem; sew the other edge around the head-size and then draw up the ribbon and tie it in a little bow.

This hat will be made to order for $6.50, mailed complete from this office, 853 Broadway, New York City, if the requisite amount is enclosed with the order.

WHAT WILL BE WORN

Despite the efforts of the Audubon Society, wings, breasts, plumes and aigrettes will be more used for millinery than ever before. In fact, their excessive use is a noticeable feature at the importers' openings.

The majority of small hats will be of the turban order, including modifications of the Glengarry and Peter Pan shapes, which have been worn in straw throughout the Summer and have enjoyed deserved popularity, especially for young girls.

In black velvet and moiré we are promised a reappearance of the picture hat with many sweeping plumes. In such hats a freakishness of brim is not admissible.

Handsome metal buckles in gilt and oxidized silver are a feature of the trimming of many of the imported hats for Fall and Winter.

In colors, brown will be in good style with the wine shades a close second. Dull shades of blue will have the preference. White felt hats trimmed in brown velvet and feathers will be particularly chic, as the combination is a pretty one.

As a general rule, the velvets used in making hats this coming season will all have the *miroir* finish. It is thought that this sort of velvet lends itself to more artistic effects, blending more softly with the trimmings.

Theatre hats, it is predicted, are to be exceedingly small—more of a resemblance to head-dresses than actual hats. Many of them are made without crowns, and are, in fact, merely decorated bandeaux. In many cases there is a trimming of tulle to match the hair.

Large hats will have the preference for dress the coming season, while for general utility the smaller hats mentioned above will be in vogue. The draped toques made of the felt plateaux will continue to be worn, but the long-haired beaver felt is distinctly dead.

Crowns are mostly straight or square and somewhat taller and narrower than they have been. Some of the dome-shaped crowns are seen, but not many. Brims continue to be wide at the back and narrow in front, and bandeaux are used in all hats to lift them a little at one side or in the back.

The mushroom droop to the brims of hats reappears in Winter felt shapes, dividing honors with the stiff sailor brim. Some felt hats are seen in two-toned effects, the crown matching the upper side; or again, a white felt crown will be combined with a colored brim—such as wine-colored for instance.

Stylish Suits for Misses

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 7.

No. 2159-2160. Misses' Suit in striped cheviot. The single-breasted Poneto jacket, No. 2159, trimmed with stitched straps of the same material, cut on the bias. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents. The plaited skirt, No. 2160, is a thirteen-gored model. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents. Medium size requires 8 yards of 48-inch material with ⅜ yard of velvet.

Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 2070-2071. Misses' Suit in dark blue Panama cloth. The double-breasted short jacket, No. 2070, is semi-fitting, and the collar and cuffs are of the same material. Or they could be made in dark blue velvet or cloth, trimmed with fancy braid. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents. The plaited skirt, No. 2071, is a four-gored model, trimmed with the same braid, and cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.

This suit is especially adapted for every-day wear. For serge, or any of the mixed cotton and wool goods it would be an excellent model. The jacket is slightly longer than that of Nos. 2159-2160, which is an imported Paris model from Francis. The original was developed in striped velvet, with the straps of the same material cut on the bias. The Poneto jacket is very becoming to slight figures, owing to its demi-fit. The suit would be charming in any of the new Fall materials.

OUR OCTOBER COVER DESIGN

This charming costume is a copy of an exquisite Parisian model from Francis, developed in striped gray velvet. The vest of the demi-fitted Poneto Coat, with its standing collar, and the finishing of the sleeves are of old rose velvet, trimmed with a fancy braid, and is similar to the model, No. 2155. The skirt is trimmed with bias bands of the velvet, and is similar to the model, No. 2125. For price of Pinned Paper Pattern, see page 7.

TALKS TO OUR GIRLS

By Sarah Griswold

Readers of the PICTORIAL REVIEW desiring any information in regard to any paragraph on this page should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date. Queries from girls will be carefully answered.

MANY, many times during the past month I have heard some one of you, dear girls, deploring the fact that you have no accomplishments, and I have wondered about it when I have observed how few of you seem to realize that you all are possessed of natural gifts which, if enough time and trouble were spent upon cultivating them, would develop into accomplishments of the very best kind. This, however, seems to be the trouble; so many of you are not willing to spend the time and seem to be content with a smattering, which is what the average accomplishment amounts to, in these days.

RISE ABOVE MEDIOCRITY

Let me impress upon each and every one of you how deplorable is this habit, and also beg of you not to be content with mediocrity in any accomplishment that you do undertake. If you have not a natural aptitude for the selected accomplishment, then let it alone, for it is much better not to do a thing at all than do it half-way. If you seem to possess an aptitude for two or three things, think them over carefully and choose the one you care the most for, and develop it to its fullest extent; for a true accomplishment is only won by hard work. But remember that when it is once won it has become a part of you.

SPEAK CORRECT ENGLISH

The first accomplishment I would urge upon each of you is that of using the English language with correctness and facility. I am sorry to have to say it, but alas! I must, that there are comparatively few of you girls who can write a good note, and I know of hardly one of you who can punctuate her sentences properly. I beg of you never write "shopping" with two "p's" or "friendship" without an "i" in the first syllable. Such mistakes not only destroy the words themselves, but also the beautiful meaning that they stand for. If you are accomplished in nothing else, learn, and learn thoroughly, how to use your mother tongue in both writing and speaking.

THE ART OF CONVERSATION

Then there are so many of you who can and do write remarkably well, but who cannot talk, and the art of conversation, I am inclined to think, is among the greatest of accomplishments. Natural aptitude has much to do with this, but no girl can expect to talk well who has not a stock of definite information. I also want to impress upon you that no girl talks either well or satisfactorily who only reads for the simple purpose of talking.

A GENUINE INTEREST

You must have a genuine interest in the affairs which concern all men and women. The new books, magazines, newspaper literature, or questions of public moment, in matters relating to art or affairs of the day, all these you can know something of, and know it definitely. Of all these you can talk, if you will only try, because there is something in all of them which excites a feeling of some kind, and therefore must form itself into an opinion.

Speaking of books, how many of you are there who can read aloud without your voices becoming absolutely expressionless, before half an hour has passed? I fear there are very few in these days, and yet this is one of the greatest and most pleasing of accomplishments that I know of. There are certain books which are classics, and which every girl is supposed to read and remember. I know of no better way to do this than to devote from fifteen minutes to half an hour each day in reading one of them aloud, and you will be surprised when you realize how quickly the tone and expression of your voice has improved.

LET IT BE THOROUGH

But I would have you remember that whatever accomplishment you attempt to acquire, let it be thorough, and keep it in good condition. Accomplishments all occupy the field of the arts. They are things which have no meaning or value except in the ability of achievement, and they become, or should become, the exponents of your highest personality. They are your most graceful form of self-expression, and into them you can put all the feeling of which you are capable, and through them utter the highest thoughts of both your nature and culture. Accomplishments make you valuable to yourself, for they not only increase your pleasure in the doing of them, but they also add greatly to the pleasure you give to others.

FOR THE SAKE OF OTHERS

So, my dear girls, try not only for your own sake, but for the sake of others, to become truly accomplished women, in the best sense of that word—that your thoughts may flow naturally through either your tongue, your pen, your pencil, or your piano, and become not only a pleasure to yourself, but also to society in general. There is absolutely nothing to prevent your being all of these things, for you are all endowed with human understanding and feeling, and once an accomplishment is yours—once you have mastered its difficulties—nothing on earth can take it from you except your own neglect or indifference. If you will make up your mind to devote a small amount of your time to observing that which is going on around you, and try and talk intelligently about it, your harvest will be a rich one and your reward will be great in proportion.

MAKING AN EFFORT

Another thing I want to talk to you about is making an effort. I am sure all of you sit and dream sometimes of what you would be if things were only different, or circumstances favorable, for there never was a girl who didn't do so; and yet what effort do you make in your present every-day life to attain that dream self? The trouble is, my dears, that a great many of you are round pegs in square holes, and every day you are growing more dissatisfied and think more and more that you have a distinct grievance against Providence for not arranging things differently to suit your case. Yet you make no definite attempt to change the shape of the hole; you only drift aimlessly from day to day because it requires an effort to change.

Look the matter squarely in the face, my dears, and I am sure you will agree with me that the whole duty of each and every one of us is to make the place we occupy in the world—no matter how small—a little brighter and happier because we are in it.

AN IDEAL HOME ENTERTAINER

As a home entertainer, the phonograph is probably in the first rank. This clear, rich-toned instrument is a source of entertainment that is never-failing and never-tiring, and its rendering of classical music or ragtime, songs, marches, or funny stories is sure to be appreciated by all who cross your threshold.

BISSELL Carpet Sweeper actually costs less than 2cts a month

That seems a broad statement to make, especially so when you know that a Bissell carpet sweeper would save your carpets more than two cents worth every time you sweep, would save you more than two cents worth of time every day in the year, would really change the drudgery of sweeping to a pleasant pastime, saving your energies and preserving your health—but just consider the fact that a

BISSELL'S

sweeper will last twelve to fifteen years and more, and you can see at once that two cents a month would more than pay for a Bissell.

One costs from

$2.50 to $5.00

according to style, finish, etc. Many housekeepers have found it a good investment to send their early style Bissell's sweeper upstairs, where the sweeping is lighter, and have bought a latest improved Bissell's "Cyco" Bearing carpet sweeper for the heavier downstairs work. This saves many steps and considerable time in carrying the sweeper up and down stairs, affording the use of a new style Bissell's where it is most needed.

Buy a Bissell "Cyco" Bearing Sweeper now, send us the purchase slip and we will send you free a handsome card case with no printing on it.

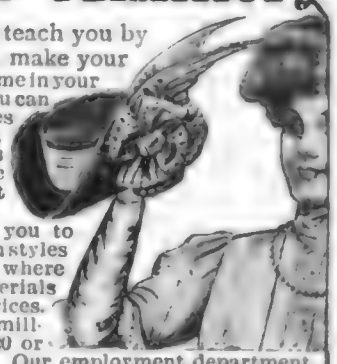
Sold by all first-class dealers. If your dealer does not keep them, write to us.

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER CO.

(Largest Sweeper Makers in the World.)

Dept. 66. **Grand Rapids, Mich.**

Learn Millinery



WE CAN teach you by mail to make your own hats at home in your spare time. You can have three times as many hats, twice as good as you now have for the money it costs you now.

We educate you to create your own styles and show you where to buy all materials at wholesale prices.

Professional milliners make $20 or more a week. Our employment department places milliners all over the country.

FREE—Book of latest summer styles from Paris. First lesson free and synopsis of rest of course. *CATALOGUE FREE.*

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Dept. 8M 10 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Endorsed by leading Wholesale and Retail Milliners.

Butcher's Boston Polish

Is the best finish made for FLOORS, Interior Woodwork and Furniture.

Not brittle; will neither scratch nor deface like shellac or varnish. Is not soft and sticky like beeswax. Perfectly transparent, preserving the natural color and beauty of the wood. Without doubt the most economical and satisfactory POLISH known for HARDWOOD FLOORS.

For Sale by Dealers in Paints, Hardware and House-Furnishings.

Send for our FREE BOOKLET telling of the many advantages of BUTCHER'S BOSTON POLISH.

THE BUTCHER POLISH CO., 356 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

Our No. 3 Reviver is a superior finish for kitchen and piazza floors.

SLENDER LADIES

Will find that a Venus Form (worn with any corset) will make a waist fit much better and will improve the figure. By mail, Netting, 55c.; Batiste, $1. Give size of bust desired. Write for Booklet "E."

Wright Formette Co., Newark, N.J.

Lady Agents Wanted.

10c. IN STAMPS OR COIN WILL BRING TO YOU 10

Postcards, some in two or more colors and several in one color, by mail. Exceptional offer. Views of N. Y., Washington, and other cities, assorted

D. C. Drury Company, Box 26, Station J, New York

Appropriate Garments for Sch

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Numbe

No. 2129. Girl's Dress in dark green over a lining and the yoke facing, as we trimming on the skirt, is of plaid silk in du Cut in sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 re material, with 1¾ yards of 36-inch plaid

No. 2130. Girl's Dress in Prussian blue cuffs and belt of bright red cloth and the Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 36 inches wide with 1 yard of a contrastin and belt. Price, 15 cents. In one of the the collar and cuffs of plain colored clot school frock. In dark gray or brown cash and tie in some bright colored plaid silk stylish.

No. 2131. Girl's Dress in brown and waist shows a novel double-breasted effe cloth and shaped straps around the arm-ho two box-plaits in the front and back and hip. Cut in sizes 10, 12 and 14 years. Size of 42-inch material, with ¾ yard of a cont plastron. Price, 15 cents. The model woul in any plaid material, the plastron, straps carried out in the same material cut on the

No. 1920. Child's Bishop Blouse Dress and made to slip on over the head. The m red French flannel worn over a guimpe of embroidery and finished with a black pa blue, pink or white flannel, with a guimpe belt of its own material or of white leather frock for best wear. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 an 3¼ yards of 36-inch material and 3¼ yards guimpe.

No. 2132. Girl's Reefer in tan covert clo stitchings of dark brown sewing silk. In red silk, and trimmed with flat brass butto viceable model for a separate coat during heavy material, with an inner lining betw would carry the wearer well into the Wi and 12 years. Size 10 requires about 2½ y 4 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2133. Girl's Jacket Suit in gray and The collar and cuffs trimmed with a fancy blue. The plaited coat has a novel strap cut on the bias, and is made with a box-p and finished with three or four rows o plaited skirt is finished in the same way, a lent for a Fall suit. In any of the plain with the collar and cuffs in a contrasting a serviceable suit for any occasion. Cut i Size 10 requires about 3 yards of 42-inch ma

No. 2134. Girl's Coat in blue and gre green velvet collar and cuffs, and shaped the box-plaited back and are carried ove These straps are made of the straight materi in sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 req material, with ¾ yards of velvet and 1 yard The model could be developed to advantag ored broadcloths, cheviots or mohairs, wi cloth or plaid material for the collar, cuffs

No. 2135. Child's Long Coat in ston capes, collar and straight cuffs stitched in fastened with cloth buttons. In tan covert light-colored broadcloth, with the collar, with a fancy braid, it would be a jaunty Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 req material.

for School and Outdoor Wear

for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 7.

ss in dark green serge. The waist is made oke facing, as well as the sleeves, belt and of plaid silk in dull tones of green and blue. years. Size 10 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch of 36-inch plaid material for the trimming.
Price, 15 cents.

s in Prussian blue Danish cloth. The collar, red cloth and the tie of the same color silk. 12 years. Size 8 requires 4¼ yards of cloth rd of a contrasting color for the collar, cuffs . In one of the bright plaid materials with plain colored cloth it would be a charming ray or brown cashmere with the collar, cuffs colored plaid silk the effect would be very

ss in brown and white mixed cheviot. The uble-breasted effect, over a plastron of tan round the arm-hole. The skirt is made with ont and back and an inverted plait at each nd 14 years. Size 12 requires about 5 yards ¾ yard of a contrasting color cloth for the The model would be attractive if developed plastron, straps and trimming on the cuffs naterial cut on the bias.

nop Blouse Dress, having a separate guimpe the head. The model is developed in bright over a guimpe of deep cream-colored allover with a black patent-leather belt. In light el, with a guimpe of white wash silk and a r of white leather it would be a dainty little in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires rial and 3¼ yards of 18-inch allover for the
Price, 15 cents.

r in tan covert cloth, or serge, trimmed with sewing silk. In dark blue serge, lined with h flat brass buttons it would be a most serarate coat during the Fall months. In any inner lining between the cloth and silk, it well into the Winter. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 uires about 2½ yards of 48-inch material or al. Price, 10 cents.

t Suit in gray and dark blue striped cheviot. med with a fancy braid in gray, black and as a novel strap trimming of the material ade with a box-plait down the centre-back, or four rows of machine stitching. The the same way, and the model is an excelany of the plain colored cloths or serges, in a contrasting color of cloth it would be occasion. Cut in sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. ards of 42-inch material with 1 yard of braid.
Price, 15 cents.

in blue and green plaid cloth, with dark cuffs, and shaped straps which start from are carried over the box-plaits in front. he straight material trimmed with braid. Cut ears. Size 8 requires 3¾ yards of 42-inch velvet and 1 yard of braid. Price, 15 cents. loped to advantage in any of the plain colrs or mohairs, with a contrasting color of r the collar, cuffs and lining.

ng Coat in stone grey serge. The triple cuffs stitched in the same colored silk and ns. In tan covert cloth, or in white or any with the collar, cuffs and capes trimmed uld be a jaunty little model for best wear. ears. Size 4 requires 3½ yards of 42-inch
Price, 15 cents.

Seasonable Fashions for Little Men

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 7.

No. 1833. Boy's Suit in golden brown cheviot. Consisting of full knickerbockers and a Norfolk jacket, made with a yoke. Developed in gray, dark blue, tan or black serge it would be an extremely useful garment for school wear. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2¾ yards of 42-inch material, or 2 yards of 54-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 1264-2146. Boy's Short Trousers and Reefer. The trousers, No. 1264, are of gray and blue mixed cheviot; cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires ⅞ yards of 54-inch material. Price, 10 cents. The short, double-breasted reefer, No. 2146, is developed in dark blue serge; cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires about 2½ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents. This pattern could be made up in any colored broadcloth as well as in serge. Or in mixed cheviot to match the trousers.

No. 2144. Child's Rompers, with full length or elbow sleeves. Developed in buff-colored duck, stitched in white. The fullness held in place by small tucks, and the garment finished with a turn down collar and belt, bound with white duck. Cut in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires about 2½ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents. The rompers will also be found very useful if made in blue and white, or brown and white checked gingham, the collar, cuffs and belt bound with plain blue or brown gingham.

No. 2145. Boy's Blouse Suit in mixed cheviot, in green and black. The box-plaited blouse finished with a white flannel sailor collar, trimmed with dark green braid or with the ordinary round collar and a white flannel tie. Cut in sizes 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires about 3¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents. The suit would be very serviceable if made up in any plain-colored serge or flannel, with the collar in white, or of a contrasting color of flannel. It is also a good pattern for any of the heavy linens, piqués, ducks or reps which are so popular for the small boy's clothes.

IN MOTHERLAND

BY A PROMINENT NEW YORK PHYSICIAN

Readers sending inquiries concerning any of these paragraphs should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date.

WHILE breast-fed babies are by far the easiest ones to raise, the fact remains that the necessity for artificially-fed children seems to be increasing, and much time and study is being devoted to insure the chances of living to these less fortunate ones. When bottle babies are healthy and strong, their chances to withstand and fight disease are just as good as breast-fed infants; but when they have been improperly nourished, their chances are always lessened.

It certainly is encouraging to notice that mothers have at last realized the importance of proper management and feeding, and no longer do they rely upon the advice of past generations, but are each year educating themselves in many ways, which, in the end, is to be of vast use to our country in producing a healthier and stronger race.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

In taking care of an infant suffering from so-called "Summer complaint," it is essential that one understand the causes of this malady which years ago used to make the infant mortality of large cities enormous. That the child is being improperly nourished is evident, as seen by the rapid emaciation, loss of strength and vitality and generally poor appearance. Usually the feeding is at fault, and this factor combined with the extreme heat and humidity and lack of fresh air are sufficient causes in themselves. To arrive at any rational cure, all these factors must be dealt with—in other words, remove the cause or causes and Nature does the rest. The profuse diarrhœa and more or less vomiting according to the severity of the case, show that the infant is not only *not* taking in and assimilating the proper food, but at the same time it is actually being poisoned by the food and suffering from a certain amount of "toxemia," as the result of putrefactive disturbances of its digestive tract. Therefore both the common sense and scientific thing to do is to stop feeding that baby. Also the bowels must be thoroughly cleaned out to remove all irritating and poisonous products. The best remedy for this purpose is castor oil, in doses varying from ½ teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, depending upon the age of the child and severity of the case. Castor oil is best given cold on an empty stomach, all nourishment to be discontinued for at least two (2) hours thereafter. After the bowels have been well cleared out and the infant "starved," its general condition will have improved considerably and it is now ready to receive some nourishment.

FEEDING

This is a serious and important detail which had best be seen to by the attending physician, and no one rule can be followed, as different cases require individual feeding. In passing over things, it can be said that the feeding at first must be in very small quantities so as not to require too much work from an already irritable stomach and intestinal tract. It must be well diluted, more so than the food of a healthy infant of the same age, and above all the milk must be pure and sweet. If there be any doubt about the purity of the milk, it should be pasteurized, and even then the ptomaine bodies are not destroyed. Feedings must be at regular intervals, followed by the clock; only a given quantity each time, and if that does not suffice, give a small amount of plain boiled water directly after feeding, but not between times. If the baby cries, let it cry. It may be necessary at the start to feed with a medicine dropper, giving only ten or twenty drops every half hour; these are serious cases, but it is surprising how much can be done when properly managed, and no case is ever hopeless. The feedings are gradually increased in quantity, the food itself increased in strength until the baby's stomach has become quite tolerant again, its passages less offensive in odor, reduced in number and the color changed from green to yellow.

In going upon daily excursions with sick babies the food spoils in hot weather. It is well to have a small receptacle for carrying a little ice and keep bottles in this. These cases are made of glass covered with tin and flannel and prevent ice from melting. They can be purchased in any department store.

FRESH AIR

This enters into the treatment quite as extensively as the feeding, and it is every bit as important. We breathe not only with our lungs, but also with our skin. Keep the child's body cool and dry. Bathe twice daily in tepid water; if there is high fever, reduce the temperature of the bath slightly. Dress in thin, light flannels, change as often as necessary. Never keep a soiled napkin on longer than necessary; it may be hard work to follow the rules, but it pays in the end.

Fresh air day and night is what the infant requires. When feeding has been properly regulated we notice the improvement from the tonic effect of fresh air.

ABSOLUTE CLEANLINESS

Bottles and nipples must be kept sweet and clean. Have plenty of bottles on hand, keeping them clean by scalding in soda solution and use a bottle brush. Keep the bottles filled with boiled water when not in use. Have several nipples of the best quality of rubber; cleanse them thoroughly with soap and water, rinse in water and then keep in a solution of borax and water.

Prepare the food twice daily. Keep in a large well-corked bottle on ice. Transfer to the nursing bottle as required, and bring it up to the body temperature by plunging in warm water. Babies often refuse food which is too cold.

PATENT FOODS

The tendency has been to condemn the use of patent foods, but I think that lately their use has become recognized as often being of great benefit. One must admit that cases are often seen where babies did not thrive upon plain modified cow's milk, but when put upon some cereal decoction with diluted milk the results have been astonishing. A food which has found favor is Eskay's food (albumenized). This food has been in use for several years, and can be recommended when an infant has been through an attack of Summer complaint; but it must be used just as carefully as the modified cow's milk, changing the proportions with the infant's age and general health.

PREPARATION

The food must first be rubbed into a smooth paste with cold water, then boiled with hot water for at least thirty minutes in a double boiler; then the proper quantity of milk is added, but the milk must not be brought to the boiling point.

For a six-months-old child the following formula is satisfactory:

Eskay's food..	3 tablespoonfuls
Hot water.....	1 pint
Cow's milk (pure)	1¼ pints

Prepare fresh each morning, keeping it on ice until needed; then bring it to body temperature just before feeding, giving about five ounces every three hours.

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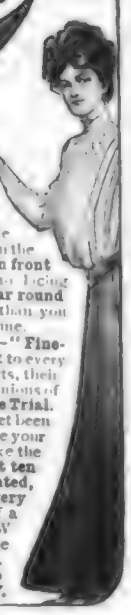

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Autumn Fashions for Children

With the beginning of Autumn many gymnasium classes are being formed for the growing girl as well as for younger children. In

No. 1746. Girls' Gymnasium Suit.
No. 1852. Child's Gymnasium Suit

the accompanying illustrations we show two suits which are suitable for such classes. The pattern No. 1746 consists of a tucked blouse and plaited bloomers, developed in black mohair stitched in red and worn with a red belt. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires 5¼ yards of 36-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1352 is a Child's Gymnasium Suit, consisting of a tucked blouse and skirt and gathered bloomers. The model is developed in navy blue flannel. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 6 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1535. Child's Box-coat in dark red panama cloth, with velvet collar and cuffs a

No. 1636. Child's Box-Coat No. 1900. Child's Empire Coat

shade darker in color. In blue, brown or gray mohair, or in serge or black and white shepherd's plaid, it would be a serviceable little garment for cool days. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 2¼ yards of 42-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1900. Child's Empire Coat in tan covert cloth, or in any of the plain or fancy wool mixtures which are so popular for children's separate coats this Fall. Made up in checked cheviot with the applied straps in bias cheviot and velvet collar and cuffs it would be a most stylish little garment and appropriate for best as well as every-day wear. Cut in sizes 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material or 2 yards of 48-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1771. Girls' Dress in dark blue serge, made with a fitted lining and a straight plaited skirt. The lining, facing, collar and cuffs are of plaid silk in dull tones of red and blue, or they may be of any contrasting material. In striped challis with the facing, collar and cuffs of the material cut on the bias it would be a simple and stylish school frock. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material, with ¾ yards of plaid or contrasting color of silk.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1937. Little Boys' Russian Suit, consisting of a blouse and knickerbockers in dull red mohair trimmed with black braid and worn with a black silk tie and patent-leather belt. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 4½ yards of 27-inch or 3 yards of 42-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1771. Girls' School Dress No. 1937. Boys' Russian Suit

No. 1666. Girls' Plaited Apron in white victoria lawn, the round neck and armholes trimmed with narrow embroidery insertion and edging. Nothing is more useful for the school girl than garments of this kind, for they protect the dress from all dust and dirt. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material, with 2 yards of insertion and 3 yards of edging.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1770. Girls' School Dress in mohair of small brown and white checks. The waist is made over a fitted lining and the straight plaited skirt is made with two tucks at the lower edge. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 4¾ yards of 36-inch or 4 yards of 46-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1858. Girls' Dress with a three-gored skirt laid in cluster plaits and made over a fitted lining. Developed in one of the bright-colored Scotch plaids with the plastron in plain colored silk it would be an appropriate and useful school frock. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material with ¾ yard of 18-inch silk for the plastron. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1481. Boys' Blouse Suit, consisting of a sailor blouse to slip on over the head, to be made with or without yoke facing and knicker-

No. 1663. Boys' Suit
No. 1481. Boys' Blouse Suit No. 1308. Boys' Buster Brown Suit

bocker trousers. The model is developed in dark blue serge with embroidered emblem on shield. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 3 yards of 48-inch material.

No. 1663. Boys' Suit, consisting of a plaited blouse and knickerbockers in dull blue linen or brown mohair, worn with a tie of plaid silk and having a detachable collar. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 4½ yards of 30-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1308. Boys' Buster Brown Suit with knickerbockers and made with or without collar and cuffs. The model is developed in dark green or red mohair and worn with a belt of its own material or of patent leather. The suit can be made to advantage in any colored Chambray. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

All of the patterns on this page have been carefully selected, and are very appropriate for this season of the year, especially for school and everyday wear. A great many children between the ages of four and twelve years wear dresses of gingham or heavy linen during the Winter as well as the Summer months, and all of the models can be made to advantage in these materials as well as in the thicker cotton and woolen goods.

No. 1770 Girls' Dress
No. 1666. Girls' Plaited Apron No. 1858. Girls' Dress

Dancing a Phase of Modern School Life

Musical Skipping and Club Exercise to Create Suppleness of Limb

NOWADAYS there is hardly a school that does not devote at least an hour and a half or two hours during the morning of each day to the training of the children's muscles through calisthenics or some simple exercises that are known as step-dancing. It is not a rare thing to see tiny tots of four or five years old merrily wielding their small Indian clubs, or bouncing small rubber balls to the strains of joyous music, keeping perfect time and going through the movements with wonderful accuracy.

SKIRT-DANCING
The first movement taught in the skirt-dancing class

This is one of the best movements in the modern schools, for by these exercises they not only train the limbs in the way they should grow, but at the same time the children are gaining in grace and self-reliance which will be of untold help to them in the years to come. These club exercises are really the basis of all the steps in the many beautiful fancy dances that come later, when the pupils have graduated from the lower classes.

A TAMBOURINE DANCE
In which no two movements are alike

A CLEVER "DANSEUSE"
The last movement of an elaborate skirt-dance

THE POLKA-MAZURKA
A graceful old dance that has been revived

THE HIGHLAND FLING
One of the step-dances that has been revived

They are full of grace and healthy movements that expand the chest, and quicken the perceptions, and many of them are called into play over and over again in the numerous dances in the accompanying illustrations.

When the youthful pupil has graduated from the club and first-step exercises, she is put into the skipping-rope class, the main object of which is to teach looseness of limb. After the ordinary forward and cross-hand exercises are thoroughly learned and conquered, the class goes forward with the more intricate steps, through all of which the rope never ceases in its regular float backward or forward, as the case may be. The scarf dance, which is usually the next step in promotion, is graceful in the extreme, and the tambourine dance is very popular and easy to learn, though no two of the movements are alike.

The children seldom forget any of them, however, so interested are they in the work, and so anxious do they become to be promoted into the final class for skirt dancing. This movement in all of the large schools is of great benefit to the coming generation: Firstly, because in the systematic strengthening of the child's muscles there is a strengthening of the whole constitution; and secondly, because in a few years there will be no such thing as the awkward age, now so frequently spoken of. The average child will be taught to walk and carry herself with grace from the age of four or five years, so that by the time she is thirteen or fourteen, the self-conscious feeling that she is all legs and arms will have completely vanished. The elimination of awkwardness is a vast gain in poise and self-control.

SKIPPING
Musical skipping is invaluable as a training for the muscles used in dancing

CLUB EXERCISE
Makes the limbs supple, and forms an important feature at an up-to-date dancing-class

The old-fashioned step-dances are the modifications of the national dances of other countries and are full of the grace and poetry of motion which distinguishes the foreign races. The Highland Fling and the Polka-Mazurka are two favorites, and the children are always delighted when on visitors' day (whenever that occurs), they are asked to perform either of these dances to show their skill.

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CURVETTE
(U. S. Pat. April 26, 1904
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THE PERFECT SKIRT BRAID

Triple Edged—Tapered—Curved

CURVETTE'S peculiar construction adapts itself to the natural curve of the skirt. Soft and pliable, it does not abrase the shoes.

If **CURVETTE** puckers, shrinks, fades or does not outlast the skirt we will replace it.

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Pretty Juvenile Fashions

No. 2115. Infants' Set—Cape and Cap

No. 2115. Infants' Set, Cape and Cap. Cut in one size. The cape requires 3 yards of 36-inch material and 3 yards of lace. The cap, ½ yard of allover embroidery.

Price of set, 15 cents.

No. 2116. Infants' Set, Petticoat and Barrow-Coat. The petticoat requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch nainsook and 2½ yards of lace. The barrow-coat, 2 yards of 27-inch flannel.

Price of set, 15 cents.

No. 2114. Infants' Set. Princess dress, and long and short kimono. The dress requires 2½ yards of 36-inch nainsook. The long kimono 1¾ yards of flannel 27 inches wide with ½ yard extra for the border, and the short kimono ¾ yards of 27-inch flannel. Price of set, 15 cents.

No. 2104. Girls' Box-plaited Guimpe Dress

No. 2103. Child's Separate Coat

No. 2104. Girls' Box-plaited Guimpe Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material, and 1½ yards of 36-inch lawn for the guimpe.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2103. Child's Separate Coat with velvet collar and cuffs. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 3½ yards of 42-inch material and ¾ yards of velvet.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2106. Little Boys' Russian Suit. Cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 5 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2105. Girls' Box-plaited Guimpe Dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material, with 1½ yards of 36-inch lawn and ½ yard allover for the guimpe.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2106. Boys' Russian Suit

No. 2105. Girls' Box-plaited Dress

No. 2107. Girls' or Boys' Russian Dress

No. 2107. Little Girls' or Boys' Russian Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 4¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2127. Child's Underwear Set, Petticoat, Drawers and Underwaist. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Petticoat requires 1¼ yards of 36-inch material; the drawers, 1½ yards of 36-inch material, and the underwaist, 1¼ yards of 36-inch material, for a 6-year size.

Price of set, 10 cents.

This set can be made in nainsook, cambric, or jaconet, trimmed with fine lace, or embroidery, as shown in the illustration.

No. 2127. Child's Underwear Set—Underwaist, Drawers, and Petticoat

Nos. 2109-2110. Misses' Suit. No. 2109, Semi-fitted coat, cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents. The five-gored skirt, No. 2110, cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years, requires 5¼ yards of 36-inch material for a 14 years' size.

Price, 15 cents.

The suit would be serviceable for school and everyday wear, made up in cheviot, broadcloth or panama cloth, with the collar and cuffs of the same material trimmed with braid.

No. 1933. Child's Guimpe Dress in red or green Challis, made in one piece and closed on the shoulders. The separate guimpe is of lawn or silk. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 27-inch material, and 1¼ yards of 36-inch material for the guimpe. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2093. Girls' One-piece Guimpe Dress in dark blue Danish cloth, trimmed with fancy braid, in blue and red. The guimpe is of muslin or silk. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires about 3½ yards of 36-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 2109 2110. Misses' Suit

No. 2116. Infants' Set—Petticoat and Barrow-coat

No. 1933. Girls' Guimpe Dress.

No. 2093. Girls' One-piece Guimpe Dress.

No 2114. Infants' Set—Princess Dress and Long and Short Kimono

The Queen of Another Country

A Short Story for Children

By AMY FORREST

IF you are big enough to learn history, you will know that there was once a king who was called "Rufus," because he had red hair. But I don't suppose you have ever heard of a king who was called "Carrots" for the self-same reason, because, somehow, all the history-writers have forgotten to mention him.

King Carrots hated the color of his hair, and he hated his nickname. When the Court barber called the hair "beautiful," he said "Rubbish!" And he had forbidden the use of the nickname throughout his kingdom. So when, one day, as he was driving through the streets, somebody in the crowd shouted out "King Carrots," he was very angry. Upon his return home he immediately sent for the Court barber. The Court barber was a very nervous man, and stuttered.

"Your Majesty s-s-sent for me?" he inquired.

"Yes," said the king. "I sent for you—to attend to my hair."

The barber stared. He had cut the king's hair only a few days before.

"Y-your hair, your Majesty?" he stammered.

"*My hair,*" repeated the king. "I don't want you to cut it, stupid, but to *dye* it!"

The barber still stared.

"D-dye it, your Majesty?" he faltered. "Dye your b-beautiful hair?"

"It's *not* beautiful!" cried the king. "You are a wicked story-teller! I'm called 'King Carrots,' and I won't be called 'King Carrots'! And I won't have red hair another hour! I'm going to have it dyed at once—dark brown! Go and get the stuff this instant! Do you hear?"

The barber heard, hastened to get the dye, and to use it upon the king's hair. In a few minutes it was changed from red to brown. And when his Majesty had seen his reflection in the glass he danced a jig all round the room. Then he summoned his courtiers, and announced that he was going on a journey—to call upon the queen of another country; and the courtiers looked at each other and smiled, for they knew that the king had been in love with this queen for some time, but had been afraid that she would refuse to marry him because he had red hair, and guessed that now he meant to try his luck without delay. And they were right. The king felt that now he had every chance of winning the queen, and set out on his journey with a light heart. But when he arrived at the palace where the queen lived, and asked whether she would agree to marry him, she shook her head quite decidedly as she looked at his *hair*.

"No," she said. "I'm sorry—I like you—I like you very much—but I do not like your hair; it is not my favorite color. And I always imagined —— Surely you used to have red hair?"

The king stared at her blankly.

"Y-e-s," he said slowly, at last. I used to have red hair; but—but I had

"I WON'T HAVE RED HAIR ANOTHER HOUR!"

it dyed brown for your sake, because I thought you'd like it!"

"I wish I could!" sighed the queen. "But I *hate* dark men! And it would never do to hate one's husband. Therefore I cannot possibly agree to marry you."

There was nothing more to be said; but the king felt that there was something to be done. He returned home as quickly as he could, and sent again for the Court barber.

"I want you to dye my hair again!" he cried. "To dye it yellow!"

The barber was dumbfounded.

"B-but, your Majesty," he gasped, "I don't think that would be s-successful! It is never w-w-wise to mix the dyes. Your Majesty's hair would probably t-turn green!"

"Then get this off first, idiot!" shouted the king.

"Nothing will t-take it off now!" said the barber miserably.

"Well, then, the *hair* must come off!" cried his Majesty. "Shave it off, and I'll wear a wig—a yellow wig! And then," he added to himself, "she'll agree to marry me!"

Not many days after, he sought another interview with the queen; but when he repeated his question she shook her head again.

"I'm so sorry, so dreadfully sorry," she said, "that you should have gone to all this bother for my sake! For, though the wig looks wonderfully natural, I do not like fair men, and cannot marry you."

Then the king thought that the queen had been making fun of him, and went home in a very bad temper. He didn't send for the Court barber this time—he felt it was no use. He also felt that nothing mattered now—permitted his own hair to grow again, and, when it was long enough, discarded the wig. The day he did so the Court barber begged to see him, to be allowed to tell him something of importance.

"Nothing is important to me now!" sighed the king. "However, say what you have to say."

"But I think your Majesty *will* think my news of importance!" said the barber, who was too excited to stammer. "I've heard that while the queen whom—whom you are popularly supposed to—er—admire objects to dark and fair men, she admires those who have *red hair*. It is her favorite color, and——"

There was no need to say more. The king had sprung to his feet, and was dancing madly round the room.

"You shall have a bag of gold for your piece of news!" he said at last, when he paused for want of breath. "What an idiot she must have thought me for not guessing! I'll set out to see her at once. She'll be sure to say 'yes' *this* time!"

And the queen *did* say "yes." The king and she were married shortly after; and because King Carrots' wife admired his hair he was satisfied with it himself, and didn't mind his nickname in the least.

A RHYMING PUZZLE

THIS is a word that rhymes with head.

1. Is it good to eat? No, it is not ——
2. Is it used for sewing? No, it is not ——
3. Is it without life? No, it is not ——
4. Is it already perused? No, it is not ——
5. Is it a kind of hut? No, it is not a ——
6. Is it widely diffused? No, it is not ——
7. Is it a boy's nickname? No, it is not ——
8. Is it flown away? No, it is not ——
9. Is it very heavy? No, it is not ——
10. Is it a march, or footstep? No, it is not a ——
11. Is it satisfied with food? No, it is not ——
12. Is it to have a great fear? Yes, it is a dread.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES

(Published in September)

No. 1.—Laura. Abel. Adam. Cyril.

No. 2.—Antoinette.

No. 3.—M ary. I nter.

Helen. L ion.
Agnes. T iger.
Ruth. O rgan.
Olive. N ectar.
Diana.

No. 4.—F ire.

No. 5.—Crab-bed.

No. 6.—F. Because it makes "it" "fit."

No. 7.—John Gilpin was a citizen of credit and renown.

No. 8.—O x O.

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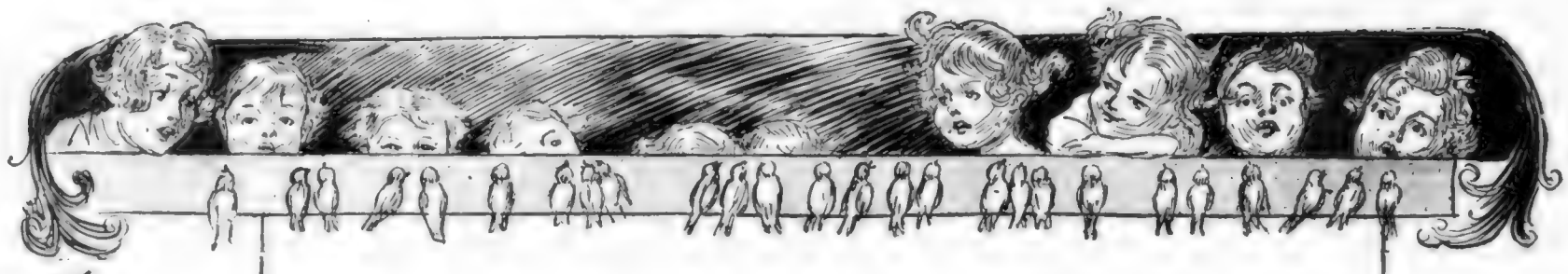
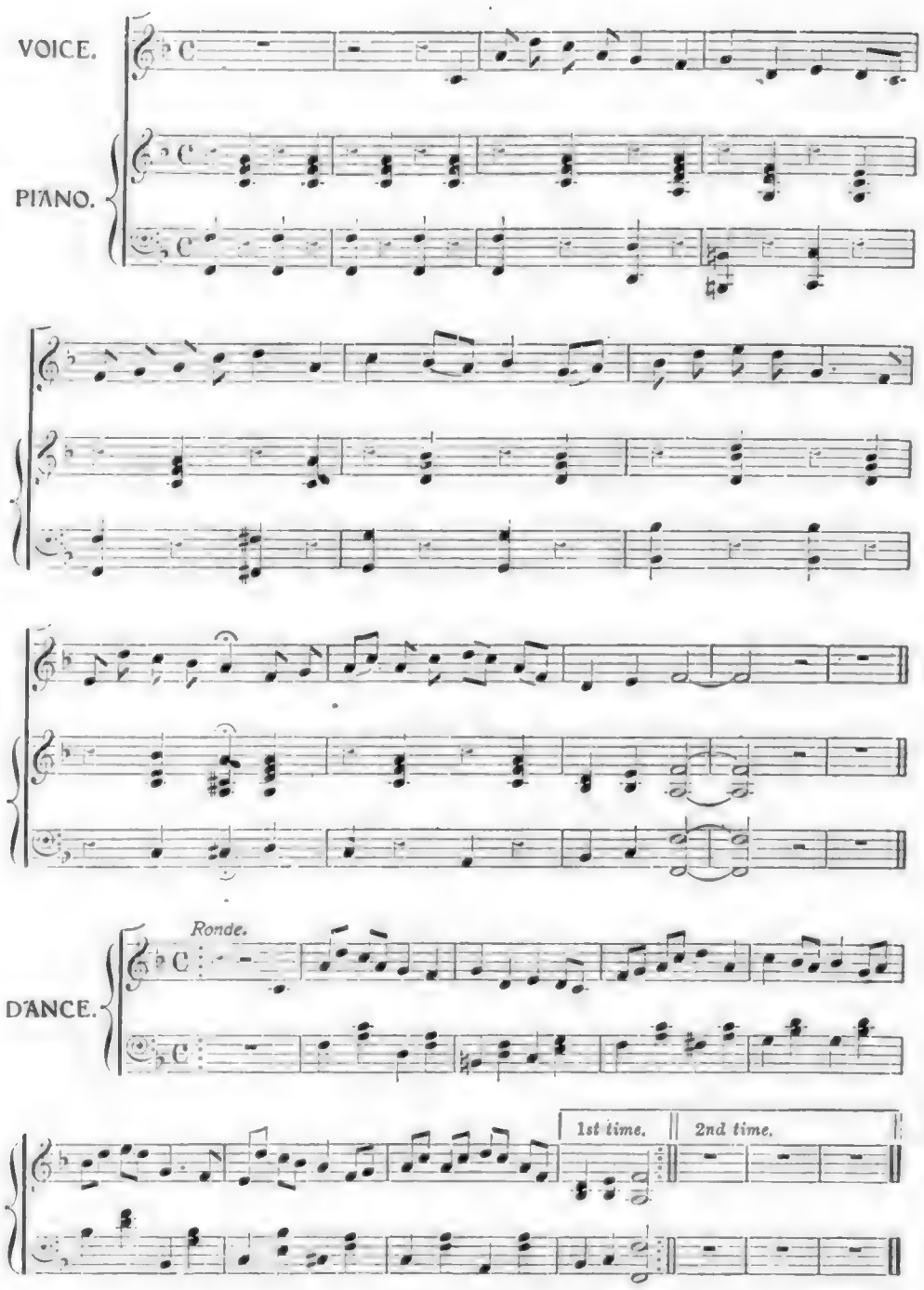
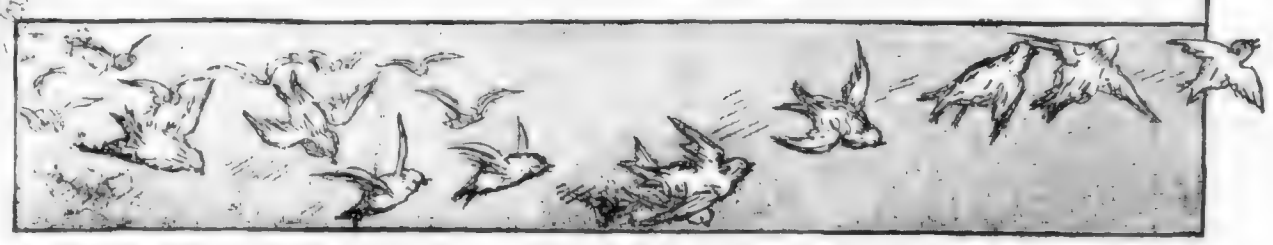
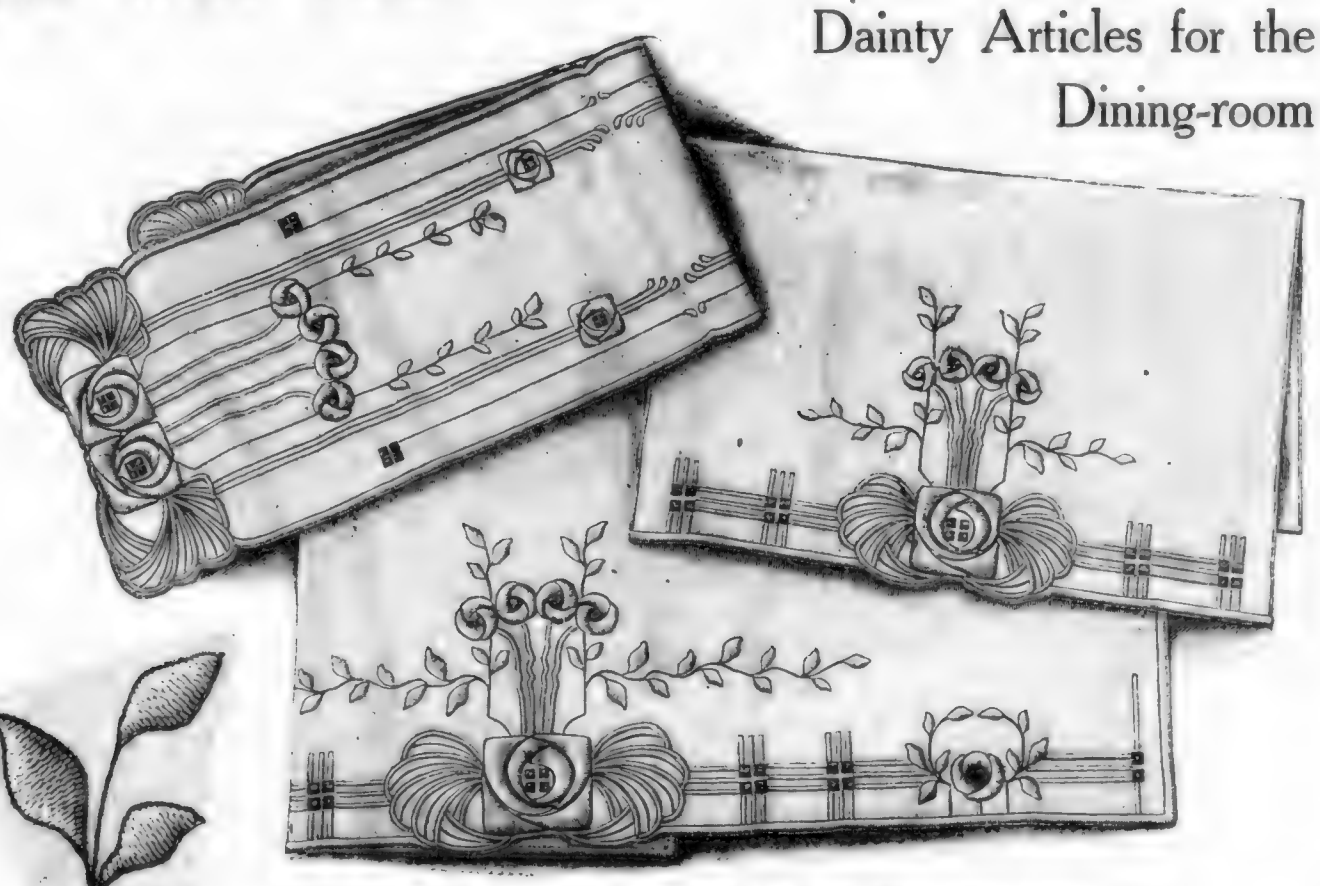


Once I Saw a Little Bird Come Hop! Hop! Hop!



Once I saw a little bird come hop, hop, hop,
So I cried, "Little bird, will you stop, stop, stop?"
And went to the window to say, "How do you do?"
But he shook his little tail, and far away he flew.

The Work Table

Dainty Articles for the Dining-room



TRAY COVER, SIDEBOARD AND LUNCHEON-TABLE SCARFS

(No perforated patterns furnished of these designs.)

DETAIL OF EMBROIDERY

THESE practical embroidered scarfs for the dining-room are made of natural colored Holbein linen. The pretty art nouveau design of the embroidery is executed entirely in a somewhat lighter shade of the foundation material with medium strong pearl cotton. The stalks and some lines in outline stitch are marked by bronze brown washable silk and all the flat-stitch figures show the same edging. The flower centres and the cube-shaped figures are worked in flat-stitch with loosely woven washable gold thread surrounding the edges. The outer edge of the tray cover and partly the edge of the two scarfs is finished with close rows of languette stitches of different widths of mercerized cotton, otherwise the edge of the material has a narrow hem. The tray cover is about 5¾ inches wide and 59 inches long.

The sideboard scarf is 30¼ inches wide and 37 inches long. The luncheon-table scarf is 28¾ inches wide and 57 inches long. The simplest way is to trace the design from the pattern with carbon paper, then fill out, first of all, the flat-stitch figures and after that the outline-stitch border. Instead of brown silk, olive green, old blue or copper-red silk may be used, if preferred. The edges are to be finished with braid or with close rows of languette stitches of the cotton. The design of the sideboard scarf can also be used very nicely for a pillow, to be worked in the same manner.

Material for the tray cover: 19½ inches of linen, 10 skeins of cotton, 12 skeins of silk, 1½ skeins of gold thread. For the sideboard scarf: 33½ inches of material, 5 skeins each of cotton and silk, 1 skein of gold thread. For the luncheon-table scarf: 31½ inches of material, 10 skeins each of cotton and silk, and 1½ skeins of gold thread.

TABLE-MATS IN CROSS-STITCH

The material necessary for making these pretty mats is about 15¾ inches, and about 6 yards of braid is allowed. Fine white canvas is the material, and it is ornamented with garlands of cross-stitch embroidery. The material employed for the embroidery is colored washable silk. The leaves and stalks are marked in two light-green shades; the flowers in tender yellow pink, the bows in dull blue. Single lines and the little cubes show a strong maize yellow. Especially pretty is the border, woven in green-white, edging the mats. An additional illustration shows part of the work and of the border in the original size. The diameter of the large round mat is 14 inches; that of the somewhat smaller one is 12½ inches; and that of the smallest one 6¼ inches. Of the oblong mats, one is 4½ inches wide by 10¼ inches, and the other 7 inches long. For each sign in the pattern one cross-stitch has to be worked upon a square of material. Matching the illustrated set, little mats for the night-table and mats in different sizes for the boudoir table can be made; also a narrow scarf for a dining-table would be very pretty, as well as little mats for the tumblers.

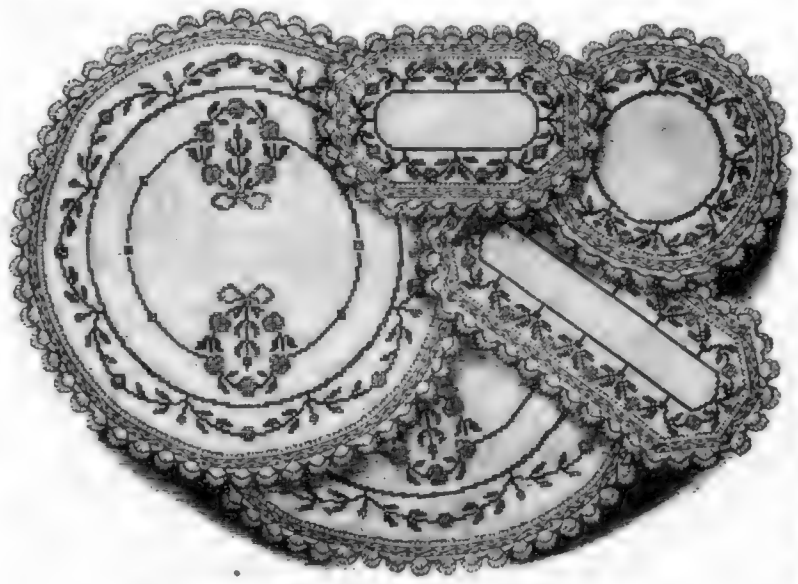
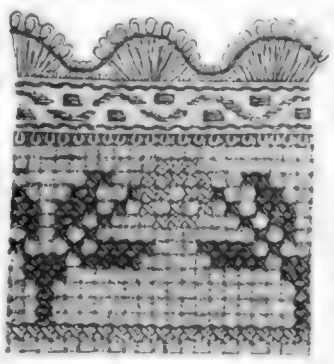


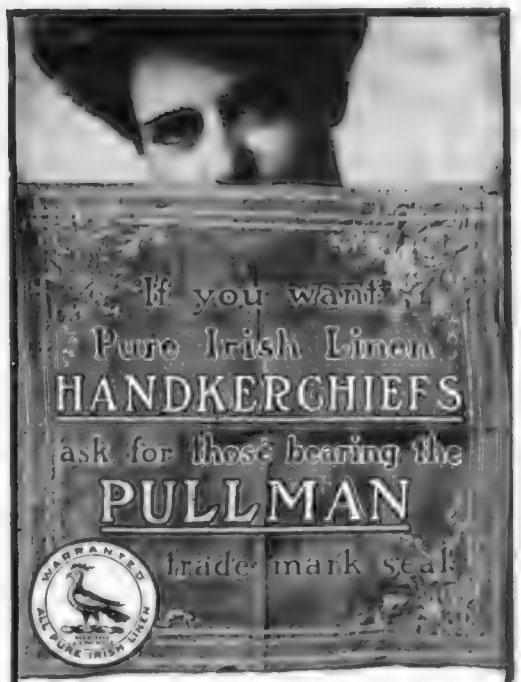
TABLE-MATS WITH CROSS-STITCH EMBROIDERY

(No perforated patterns furnished of these designs.)

Any woman who is at all expert with her needle can copy any of these articles with merely the illustration to guide her. If she possesses some drawing skill she can easily draw the outline of the design on paper, prick it with a needle, and then transfer the pattern by the aid of stamping powder to the material. This amateur method will be found to answer admirably and many women find it the best way, as thereby originality is secured.



DETAIL OF TABLE-MATS



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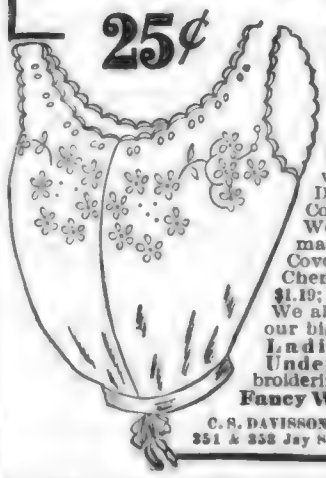

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THE OBJECT OF THE KINDERGARTEN

What it Does for the Children

By FLORENCE GEER

"The object of education is to assist spiritual development towards its destined goal. As development begins with first breath, so must also education."

MOTHERS have a right to ask kindergartners to give a reason for the faith that is in them: to say, "Tell us actually and practically what the kindergarten is going to do for the children. What is the good of it, anyway?"

The average mother believes in a general sort of a way that the kindergarten is a good thing. She believes this because people tell her so. She knows kindergartners are usually earnest and conscientious: that the children are amused and entertained; that they learn pretty songs and plays, and make bright-colored little pictures for her to take care of. But just wherein consists the direct educational advantage, the intellectual and spiritual good is the point where her ideas are apt to be a bit vague. She sometimes wonders why her child should be better off in a kindergarten than playing out of doors or at home.

Now, it is not an easy matter for a young kindergartner to formulate an answer to questions on these points. She knows more than she can tell. Like the children, she can at first express herself better in deeds than in words.

WHAT THE KINDERGARTEN REALLY IS

To give a clear statement of what the kindergarten really is—one that will convince mothers of its worth—is difficult for any kindergartner. On account of its comprehensiveness the subject is as broad as human nature. It is nothing more nor less than a thought, an intention of God that we have to interpret.

God has given to every child a threefold nature—body, mind, and soul. At home, during the first three years his body is the chief object of care and solicitude, mind and soul being allowed to develop pretty much as they will. In the ordinary day school the mind receives most of the attention, body and soul being largely left without consideration.

If it were not true that the child had a threefold nature, it would be sufficient to give him good physical care during the first six years and then send him to school for mental training. If in the one child, body, mind and soul did not dwell together during life as an inseparable unity, the old way of caring for body at home, mind at school, and soul at Sunday school would do very well and there would be no need of kindergartens.

THE CHILD'S THREEFOLD NATURE

But the child has a growing mind and soul at home, an active body and forming character at school, and he takes his restless body and inquiring mind to Sunday school.

The kindergarten is the only educational institution where the child is viewed in his threefold relations: as a child of nature, a child of man, and a child of God, and which endeavors to educate him as such in these three phases of his nature.

Whatever the kindergarten gives a child of song, story or play, takes into account the active body, the unfolding mind, and the growing character or soul.

Educators, both ancient and modern, agree that the forming of character which implies a power to act rightly, efficiently and wisely is the end and aim of a true education. The child is not to learn simply that he may know, but that he may do, and through doing what is wise and right build up the character which is to make him what he can be.

THE CHILD'S WORK IS SYMBOLIC

All hand work and manual training are meant to this end. The finished piece of kindergarten work is only a symbol of something more valuable which the child has acquired in doing it. It is much that head and hand working together enable the child to express himself in noble doing and right living.

All admit the uselessness of culture without character, hence the school that does not make the forming of character its chief aim is not what it ought to be, not what it can be, and not what it will be when the kindergarten spirit and principle enter into it universally, for the object of the kindergarten is the formation of character which is accomplished by means of play, child-like work, and constant exercise in doing and right-doing.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHARACTER

The kindergartner thinks much more of making a child kind, helpful, considerate, than about the number of mats he weaves: her child-gardening does not consist in accomplishing vast amounts of work, such as paper chains, mats, sewing cards, etc., but in ministering to flower the growths of kindness, courtesy, industry, helpfulness and unselfish action, and she has also to weed her garden of selfishness, stubbornness, fretfulness and idleness. Though the former noble qualities may not all be fully developed in the kindergarten, does it not suffice that the climate thereof is a genial one where virtues bud as in their native air? If the home influences are favorable and the kindergartner a wise one, the little plant can but keep on expanding toward the sun.

The mind is developed by gift and occupation, which involve activity and are made a means of character building. The soul is developed by constant exercise in right doing. The kindergartner believes that the soul grows by exercise as well as by body or mind, that to become unselfish a child must act unselfishly, that to become kind he must have constant exercise in acts of kindness. "We learn to do by doing," here as elsewhere.

CULTURE OF INDIVIDUALITY

Every child has possibilities, powers, capacities that are his alone; he is like the seed which contains all the future plant in the right soil; with the right amount of air, sun and rain the seed of power will grow.

The kindergarten recognizes and seeks to develop individuality in each child. It furnishes him also with companionship of other children. It is right that he should have this, for man is by nature a social being and a child can no more be happy without this social life of the child-world than his father can. In the kindergarten he gets the society he craves; he gets in song, story and games his first lessons in citizenship. The child in the kindergarten is one of a number, and while tenderly watched and cared for he is of no more importance than any other, and yet the "co-operation of all is necessary to perfection."

The games cannot be carried on to their happiest issue unless he does his part, unless every child helps. When he refuses to play, as he often does, at first, he is not allowed to enjoy the united play of the others—he thus early learns in a small way the responsibility of each to all.

THE GOOD HABITS ACQUIRED

The kindergarten affords the best preparation for school life. To the kindergarten child, entrance into school is but a step, for he has acquired habits of obedience, order, self-control and industry. Accustomed to the simple rules of the kindergarten he comes willingly into the necessary discipline of school life, he is used to doing things in an orderly way and at the right time. The child-like work has given him a power of application which it is very unlikely he has received at home. The child in the kindergarten who works obediently at his building and clay modeling will go into school with a habit of work—he has learned to obey, to copy, to observe. The children who have not had kindergarten advantages will have these habits to acquire as well as reading and spelling.

ARTISTIC SENSE DEVELOPED

Aside from the work of school preparation done for a child by the awakening and exercising of all his faculties, a kindergartner sends him into school life with clear conceptions of form, color, number, direction and position, and with an inclination to learn and the power to do; and in addition his originality has been allowed to express itself and has grown thereby, and he has learned to talk by talking, and so is able to make clear his expressions to a greater extent, "to direct the tendencies of mind and heart, to prepare the mind to love truth and goodness, to lay broad and deep the foundations on which the future educator may build." This is the work of the mother and the kindergartner.

PICTORIAL REVIEW FOR NOVEMBER

Will contain a sequel to this charming article by Miss Geer on . . .

"Programme, Song, Story and Play for the Kindergarten."

Mothers and all persons interested in young children will find it most valuable.

The Home Doctor

For Beauty and Health

These recipes are not guaranteed but are published as reliable upon the representations of the contributors

A Good Tetter Remedy. Take a piece of tobacco, about 2 inches square, cut it up finely, put it into a vessel, and pour a teacupful of water over it. Let this boil for a few minutes, then take it off and strain. Add to the juice 1 level dessertspoonful of lard, and 1 of turpentine. Set the mixture back on the stove until thoroughly mixed. To use: Rub the hands well with this every night before going to bed. Wear some old gloves to keep from soiling the bed-clothes. Repeat this for several nights, when the hands will be entirely cured. I have known this to cure a number of cases where everything else had failed. A. B.

Facial Blemishes. Nothing frets a woman like a rough, muddy skin. A cure-all for blemishes is simple enough: Wash the face in very salty sweet milk every night and let it dry without wiping. A mixture made of one small tablespoonful of milk and a teaspoonful of salt applied to the most obstinate blemish of the skin will cure it as if by magic. This remedy was prescribed by one of the best skin authorities in England. It is said that the use of milk and salt is the secret of the English woman's beautiful skin. M. P.

Complexion Remedy. If the blood is in a bad condition have your druggist mix you a preparation of one part sulphur and two parts cream of tartar. Get 10c. worth and take one teaspoonful in water every other morning. For pimples and blackheads buy of a druggist 10 cents' worth of fuller's earth. Be sure it is fresh, not coarse or lumpy. Wash the face in warm water, dry quickly, then rub a little vaseline or cold cream well into the skin. Make a thick cream of water and 1 heaping teaspoonful of the powder. Spread on the face when retiring, let it remain all night, wash off with warm water. If too severe, discontinue for a night and apply the dry powder as a cosmetic, instead. O. M. P.

To Soften the Hands. Lemon juice and glycerine—say 1 oz. of each—will not only soften the hands, but will remove sunburn or tan. I sometimes add 1 dr. of powdered borax, as this is very healing when the hands are chapped and sore. Put in a bottle and shake until thoroughly mixed, when it is ready for use. Apply in the evening and wear loose gloves. More lemon can be added, if desired, as it rubs into the skin quicker and easier. This is excellent. Costs very little, and is the best I have ever used. C. L.

For Rough Hands. After washing dishes or working in water, rinse the hands well and dry them on a towel; then mix a teaspoonful of flour with half as much salt, and rub the hands and wrists with it. After scrubbing or doing grimy work, rub the hands thoroughly in chicken fat and flour, then wash with warm water and good soap. Lemon juice will take off stains if no soap has been used. A good ointment is made from one part mutton suet, one part chicken fat, with a little oil of bergamot for perfume. Melt suet, chicken fat and one cup of water in a kettle over boiling water. Strain and cool. Pour off water and melt the mixture, stirring in a few drops of perfume. This is nicer than plain chicken fat. N. P.

How to Give Castor Oil. Children who refuse to take castor oil will take it if fixed in this way: Take 1 cupful of milk, 1 of molasses, ½ cupful of sugar, 2 teaspoonfuls of ginger, 1 teaspoonful of soda, ½ cupful of castor oil and flour to roll out. Cut in shapes and bake in a quick oven. One or two are as good as a dose of oil. Mrs. W. V. C.

Cure for Constipation. Put into 1 pint of boiling water, 1 teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Keep it in a convenient place and take a little drink of it after meals. This harmless remedy will also remove the taste and odor of onions from the breath. Laura S.

For Falling Hair. A very efficient remedy for falling hair is sage tea. It is scalded like any other tea, and is applied to the hair with a brush, being well rubbed into the roots. C. E.

A Maternity Skirt. All of the ingenuity of dressmakers has been lavished in the past upon attempts to contrive suitable garments for the expectant mother during the embarrassing period of development, but until now nothing satisfactory has been evolved and women have gone on wearing skirts that were unsightly and in which they were ashamed to appear publicly. Now, however, a maternity skirt has been placed upon the market which gives absolute satisfaction. As is well known, every physician advises outdoor exercise during this trying period, and when wearing one of these new skirts women may realize a relief from the old embarassing conditions.

(*Photo taken within the year—Tonnesen, Chicago.*)

"....a grandmother, with grandchildren old enough to go to school."

I know so positively what KOSMEO will do

because I have made it and used it myself for sixteen years, and because every day I receive literally hundreds of letters from other ladies who have given it a fair, thorough test, and who are delighted with the quick comfort and improvement it has brought them.

But let me tell you **some** of its virtues.

KOSMEO cleanses every pore of the skin and removes all the dirt and hardened secretions—giving new life to the indolent, clogged pores, and gradually refining and closing the coarse open pores.

KOSMEO gives a delightful freshness to the harsh skin and prevents the **wrinkles** that always result from a dry skin.

KOSMEO soothes, and almost immediately heals, the chapped, irritated skin. It removes sunburn and tan. It absolutely prevents freckles, tan, and sunburn, and other harmful effects of sun and wind.

It keeps the skin soft, clear and velvety—looking as fresh as a young girl's, and **feeling as fresh as it looks. Kosmeo is the best protection** that I know of against the raw winds of Fall, which cause irritating and troublesome chapped hands and rough cheeks. It is delightful for men's use after shaving.

MRS. GERVAISE GRAHAM, 1299 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Please send me a free sample of your KOSMEO and your KOSMEO booklet. I will read carefully the little book that you send me and will try the free sample fairly.

My druggist's name .....

My druggist's address .....

My name .....

My address .....

* (Please do not fail to give me the information for which I ask.)

No matter how much I may tell you about my KOSMEO—and no matter how strong the evidence of the thousands of ladies who **use** KOSMEO, with its resulting comfort and benefit—there is nothing quite so convincing as **an actual trial by You—yourself. Call** at your druggist's and get one 50c. jar.

KOSMEO is sold in over 10,000 of the best drug stores in the country, and this fact will make it easy for you to give it a fair trial.

If for any reason, however, your own druggist does not happen to have it, just drop me a note, giving me his name, and I will either see that you get it through him, or I will send you a jar **prepaid at the same price—50c**

If you **still** have a doubt or uncertainty about KOSMEO, but would like to test it, I will send you a free sample.

That is how much faith I have in it.

Simply fill out the coupon, and I will send you the sample. After you have tried it, I know you will become a regular user of KOSMEO.

Mrs. Gervaise Graham
1299 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Even if you **do** get KOSMEO of your druggist, I want you to write to me—because it is impossible to tell you, here, everything that KOSMEO will do.

I have a little booklet which tells **all** about it, which **I will gladly send to you,** if you will simply write for it.

* * *

Just before you retire rub a little KOSMEO on your face and neck—it is not necessary to rub it hard—leave it a moment and then wipe it off. At once you will notice the fresh, **delicious** feeling it gives your skin.

You will see, too, how much cleaner and better, and how much freer from blemish your skin becomes as you use KOSMEO day by day.

It contains no animal fats or mineral oils, and therefore cannot grow hair on the face.

No special rubbing or massage is required with KOSMEO. **In the preparation itself lies its virtue.**

* * *

But you can find out **for yourself**—much better than I can tell you—how great will be the luxury, the benefit, the improvement which will come to you after a fair trial of KOSMEO.

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OUR HOUSEKEEPING Department

Readers of the PICTORIAL REVIEW desiring any information concerning the paragraphs on this page should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date.

A Good Lamp

Many women consider the care of lamps a great bother, but they do not reflect upon how much solid comfort may be obtained from the steady light of a lamp, as compared with chandeliers or electric bulbs. If a little care is taken a lamp need not be very much trouble.

The first thing to be remembered in the care of a lamp is that it should always be carefully wiped off after being filled. The least bit of oil left on the outside is certain to give a disagreeable odor, and there's nothing much worse than an odoriferous lamp. The bowl of the lamp should never be filled quite to the brim, as some of the oil is apt to leak out even when the cap is screwed on. When filling the lamp each day, if the charred portion of the wick is rubbed off with a cloth it will always be in good condition and there can be no excuse for using scissors on it.

The bowl of the lamp should be emptied and washed out about once every month to prevent the accumulation of sediment in the oil, and at least once every six months the burner should be cleaned by boiling it in a tin can half full of water, in which a lump of washing soda has been dissolved. If this care is expended on a lamp there is no reason why it should ever smoke or have a disagreeable odor, or misbehave in any way.

Answering the Door

One of the first things to be impressed on a servant is the necessity for absolute tidiness when answering the door, whether in the morning or the afternoon, as nothing is more typical of the condition of a household than this. Another thing that a servant should fully realize is the unpardonableness of keeping a visitor waiting on the doorstep. Naturally, in the morning, where there is a small staff, delay is sometimes unavoidable; but never should it be allowed in the afternoon, by which time the servant is supposed to be fully dressed and ready to carry out her duties punctually. The door should be opened wide, and if the mistress is at home the servant must stand on one side to let the visitor in, shut the door, and then precede the visitor to the parlor or reception room without any hurry, stopping at the door to ask "What name, madam?" or to take the card, opening the door, and announcing the name quite clearly; after this shutting the door and retiring. If no one is in the room, the maid must intimate this, and at once go to tell her mistress, with the visitor's card. If the mistress is not in, the servant says, "Not at home," takes the cards in her hand, and, after shutting the door or seeing the visitor into her carriage or cab, places the cards in some recognized place in the hall, where the mistress may see them on her return. The maid should be trained to remember whether the visitor merely leaves cards or asks for admission, as this is of great importance on occasions. Unless very intimate, no visitor should be shown into anything but the drawing-room. A servant must also learn to discriminate as to who is to be shown at once into the drawing-room and who is to be asked to take a chair in the hall. Again, too, when people say they wish to write a note, discrimination must be used, especially in large cities, where an unknown person may not have the most honest ideas in the world. If in doubt, the maid may show the person into a convenient room and wait for the note to be written. If visitors come at or about tea-time, in a house where afternoon tea is the custom, the servant should at once prepare this, and bring it in as soon as possible, and if more people come, as a matter of course, bring in more cups, and see that there are plenty of cakes and bread and butter. As the visitor says good-bye the mistress should ring the bell for the servant to be in readiness to open the front door. All letters, notes, etc., should be handed on a salver of some kind. A maid never knocks at any doors but the bedrooms. This all sounds very simple, and so it is to the well-trained servant, but the system must be carefully explained to the young or ill-trained maid.

The Care of the Bathroom

If the bathtub is of zinc instead of enamel, have it painted with enamel paint as speedily as possible, as it is more sanitary, and avoids the constant polishing of the metal. The porcelain tubs will get streaked, even if carefully wiped out after every bath, and it becomes necessary every two or three days to scrub them with soapy brushes dipped in borax or soda in order to remove these defacements. The same method will be required in keeping the washstand in good condition. A flannel cloth dipped in gasoline or kerosene will answer this purpose excellently.

The faucets, pipes, and metal rods for towels, must be polished once a week with polishing paste and a flannel cloth, rubbing until a "shine" is produced and wiping off with a dry one afterward.

The soap dishes, toothbrush mugs and all the bathroom paraphernalia must all be washed twice a week, or oftener, if necessary, and the washbowl well scrubbed with sand soap everyday. Disinfectant must be poured down the closet once a week, and the bowl thoroughly cleansed with the brush of stiff twigs kept for that purpose.

Wash up the linoleum or oilcloth with warm water that has a little milk in it, at the regular Saturday cleaning. Do not allow damp towels to lie in heaps on the floor or in the clothes hamper. They must be hung up and dried before being put in the soiled clothes hamper. Wipe off all of the bath-room furniture regularly each week, as the steam leaves a mark on the wood. The same is applicable to the wainscoting.

Portieres of Silk Scraps

Such pretty portières are made of the silk carpet rags woven by a carpet weaver, that the following rule is quoted as giving ample directions: "Cut and sew the filling as follows: All colors are to be cut, sewed and wound by themselves. Any kind that will make a strip fifty-two inches long will find a place in the portières. If possible, make a strip for each portière alike. All little pieces, odds and ends, small scraps of different colors, make into a ball for "hit or miss." If these are reasonably short, it adds to the beauty of the curtain, but bias pieces cut and wind alone: cut the silk about three inches wide. Heavy silks, satin, velvet and plush should be cut narrower and thin silk wider. All silks should be sewed as closely as possible, so the thread will not be seen after they are woven. Fold the edges together and wind into a ball without twisting, for the smoother you keep these the nicer the portières will be. Some prefer a silk warp, but the best I have found is the linen. It is strong and durable and holds its color well. Another item in its favor is that it does not wear up rough in weaving, as the silk warp does. Weigh the balls, allowing one pound and a half to a yard."

Staining Wood Floors

So many inquiries concerning the proper method of staining floors have been received from time to time that some specific information concerning the best way to achieve creditable results is timely.

Old wood will not take a stain well: only new wood, and in staining, the object should be to bring out the beautiful grain of the wood. Many of the so-called stains which are sold contain varnish, but a stain may be made by taking paint of the desired shade and thinning it with turpentine until it will sink into the wood almost as easily as pure turpentine.

The following method will prove excellent for treating a new floor: Apply one good coat of stain, not merely superficially, but working it well into the wood by using a cloth dipped in the stain. In this way the grain takes all the color it should, leaving none on the surface to wear away. After the stain has dried thoroughly, apply a thin coat of shellac. This dries very quickly, and afterwards a thick coat of varnish may be applied, if a varnish finish is desired. There are some reasons why the latter is desirable, especially in bed rooms as it may be washed frequently with cold water and kept thoroughly clean.

If a waxed floor is desired, a piece of beeswax the size of an egg may be melted and a pint of turpentine that has been warmed added, taking care that these inflammable ingredients do not catch fire in the process, and this applied with an ordinary paint brush to the floor, following the grain of the wood. After it has dried a little, polish with a brush—a horse

brush is the best thing as it can be held with the hand, but there is a heavy brush made for this purpose, which one may use standing. There is nothing prettier than a waxed floor if kept in good condition. Any old floor that has not been painted can be stained with a walnut or cherry stain and waxed and polished until it shines in just this way.

The fashion of staining new woods both in woodwork and furniture in forest-green, old-blue, or silver-gray leads to many pretty effects, where good taste is exercised, the soft dull green staining being especially pretty. These colored stains look better with only the dull finish, no varnish being added to take away from the beautiful grain of the wood.

Always try the stain on a piece of wood before tinting the floor with it, as these experiments will save unevenness of coloring. After the stain has been rubbed in, the floor should be gone over with very fine sandpaper and all of the cracks filled with putty, colored with umber or other paint until it exactly matches the floor. Sometimes a second coat of stain is advisable before the shellac is added. If the floor is light in color, use the white shellac as the yellow shellac changes the color.

Forest-green stain on Georgia pine is excellent, and walnut stain on oak is equally effective. With these general suggestions to guide her, any woman may experiment upon her floors with the assurance that she cannot go very far wrong in achieving good results. She should never allow her floors to be painted; stained and shellacked, or waxed, are the only alternatives advised.

Methods of Canning

Those who are accustomed to canning or preserving fruit know that it will keep in a strong acid or a heavy solution of sugar. Hence our pickles, jams, jellies, preserves and marmalades. In canning fruit, not so much sugar is required as in preserving, but it is important that all air should be absolutely excluded in order that the microbes may have no chance to grow.

It is essential that all fruit to be canned should be fresh, of good flavor, perfectly sound and of uniform ripeness. Before beginning to cook the fruit, have all utensils at hand and immaculately clean. If there is a large quantity of fruit to be done, such preliminaries as cleansing the jars and kettles should be done the day before, so that the real work may proceed as early in the morning as possible Only such vessels as will not be affected by acid in the fruit—for instance, granite or earthenware should be used—never tin. Wide-mouthed, self-sealing glass jars with glass or porcelain-lined covers are the best, those in the pint size being recommended. In order to have hermetical sealing, the covers must fit perfectly, and the rims must not be bent or broken. The jars must be thoroughly scalded and the covers sterilized.

Too much washing impairs the flavor, so after picking over the fruit, put it in a colander, dip the colander in and out of a pan of cold water and drain. Plums and cherries should be seeded. Larger fruits should be pared with a silver knife.

There are two original methods of canning fruit—that where it is cooked in an open vessel, and where it is cooked directly in the jars in which it is to be sealed.

The best granulated sugar should always be used. If perfectly sterilized, fruit may be canned without sugar, although the latter preserves the shape. Avoid overcooking as this destroys the flavor. When canning fruit in an open vessel, have only sufficient to fill two jars at a cooking, using from one to two cups of sugar to each quart jar, or half that for a pint. Use little water for juicy fruits. For fruits that contain less juice, such as peaches and pears, make a syrup of sugar and water in equal parts. Hard fruits such as quinces, certain pears and pineapple require to be cooked in boiling water until nearly soft, and the cooking finished in a syrup made with sugar and the water in which the process was begun; or the fruit at this point may be lifted into jars and filled with boiling syrup.

A fruit funnel is necessary in filling the jars. Large pieces of fruit must be removed with a silver fork and placed carefully in the jar. Fill the jar to overflowing with the boiling syrup—the jar standing in a pan to catch the drippings—then dry and screw on the cover, which has been standing in boiling water. Stand the jars right side up to cool. Screw the covers tightly the next morning, and if there is no leakage they are ready for storing.

When the method of canning fruit in the jars is adopted, pack the fruit in them as closely as possible without mashing. Make a syrup of 2 cups of sugar and 1 of water. Cool it a little to prevent breakage and pour it over the fruit to within an inch of the top, to allow for expansion in cooking. Screw on the covers, omitting the rubber bands. Set the jars so they touch each other on a perforated board in an old wash boiler or large deep pan. Pour in lukewarm water to about three-fourths of the height of the jars. Cover the vessel, heat to the boiling point and boil steadily from 15 minutes to half an hour, according to the fruit. Lift out the jars, remove the tops to liberate the air, fill up with boiling syrup and seal.

These are the customs that obtain not only in the best homes, but in our large canneries, where every care and precaution is taken to obtain the most perfect results. In many homes, where women object to spending the beautiful Summer days in toiling over a hot stove, they use more fresh fruit on the table than formerly, preferring to buy their canned fruit from a reliable firm, being assured that it will be quite as delicious as they could prepare themselves.

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24 sheets of 30x40 parcel paper
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24 sheets of 20x30 anti-tarnish silver tissue, which we guarantee for packing silverware, also gold, silver and brass ornaments for dresses and hats. This paper containing absolutely no sulphur will not discolor material
24 pasting labels for packages
24 sheets of 24x36 white shelf paper
24 sheets of 24x36 package paper
24 sheets of blue tissue paper for bleaching linens, muslins, etc
1 ball of heavy twine
1 ball of parcel twine
1 ball of packing twine
1 ball of pink cotton twine
1 tube of white library paste
1 stick of red sealing wax
24 assorted shipping tickets
1 marking crayon

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Cookery to Make the Hostess Happy

Contributed Receipts From Many Sources

Light Dumplings

Take a pound of light, raised bread-dough, 1 egg, and butter the size of an egg. Knead thoroughly together until smooth, using flour as necessary; mould into balls not quite the size of an egg. Flour a large pan well, in which place the dumplings far enough apart to prevent touching when well raised; cover them and keep in a warm place till light. Place 1 quart of water in a kettle, a little butter and salt, 1 cup of molasses (sorghum is good), let this come to a boil, drop in carefully the dumplings, and cook till thoroughly done, using the liquor they are cooked in for sauce. L. M. P.

Salt Codfish Escalloped

One pt. of milk, 2 beaten eggs, 1 cupful of chopped codfish (previously softened), ½ a cupful of cracker-crumbs. Bake in a pudding dish for ½ of an hour. K. M. T.

Substitute for Eggs

When eggs are high-priced, an excellent substitute for them in pumpkin pies is to add soda crackers, rolled fine, allowing 2 for each pie. I use them instead of eggs, even when eggs are plenty and cheap, as I like them better. When I cut a pumpkin, I always cook it all, and can what I do not want to use then, using the same precautions as in canning fruit. It keeps nicely and is always ready.

Mrs. C. E. J.

Corn Salad

Five dozen ears of sweet corn; 1 large head of cabbage; 8 large onions; 6 green bell peppers (sweet peppers); 6 red bell peppers; ½ cupful of salt; 3 qts. of good cider vinegar; chop all very fine or grind in a meat-grinder. Cut down twice through the corn to make it finer. Save 1 pt. of vinegar and mix smoothly with ½ lb. of ground mustard. After cooking a few minutes add the mustard and stir constantly to prevent sticking and cook about ½ an hour or until done. Seal in fruit jars while hot. (It makes 8 qts.). After you have once made this you will never be without it through the Winter. Mrs. R.

Neapolitan Biscuits

Make a double rule of sponge cake; bake it in round, deep patty-pans; when cold, cut out the centre about ½ of the way from the edge and bottom. Scrape the shell left in the centre with a custard made of the yolks of 4 eggs beaten with 1 pint of boiling milk, sweetened and flavored; lay on the top of this some bits of jelly or jam. Beat the whites of the eggs with a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, frost the cakes and set in the oven to harden; place this on the table. Serve made in a cold pleasant room.

Mrs. C. E. T.

Lemon Jelly

One pint of boiling water, 2 cupfuls of sugar, 2 cupfuls of cornstarch, 2 well-beaten eggs, the juice and grated rind of 1 lemon; cook until thick, then place in a cold place. Serve with cream. This receipt is used with satisfaction in a hotel in South Georgia. L. S.

Macaroons

Blanch and rub off the skins of enough almonds to fill a cup (measure after shelling); chop and pound to a paste. Beat the whites of 10 eggs, and lightly mix in with them 4 oz. of confectioner's sugar and the pounded nuts. Drop on greased paper in tiny heaps as large as a quarter; bake very gradually in a slow oven until they begin to color. Mrs. W. V. C.

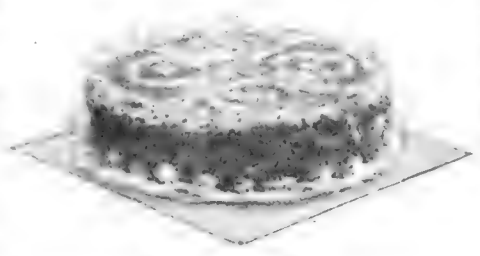
Scripture Cake

Four and one-half cupfuls of I. Kings 4:22, flour; 1 cupful of Judges 5:25, butter; 2 cupfuls of Jeremiah 6:20, sugar; 2 cupfuls of I. Samuel 30:12, raisins; 2 cupfuls of Nahum 3:17, figs; 1 cupful of Numbers 17:18, almonds; 2 tablespoonfuls of I. Samuel 14:25, honey; season to taste with II. Chronicles 9:9, spices; 6 of Jeremiah 17:11, eggs; 1 pinch of Leviticus 2:13, salt; ½ cupful of Judges 4:19, milk; 1 teaspoonful of Amos 4:5, baking powder. Follow Solomon's prescription for making a good boy, Proverbs 3:12, and you will have a good cake.

Filling: 1 cupful of brown sugar, 5 tablespoonfuls of cream, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, ½ teacupful of chocolate. Mrs. B. N.

Surprise Pie

Cover a deep pie-plate with pie-crust, building up an edge as you would for custard pie. Bake; then fill one-half full with raw crushed berries of any sort sweetened. Cover these with a boiled custard (after it is cold) made with the yolks of 2 or 3 eggs. With the beaten whites add 1 meringue. K. M. S.



Fine Fruit Cake

One lb. of granulated sugar, 1 lb. of butter, 1¼ lb. of flour, 1 lb. of currants, 2 lbs. of raisins, ½ lb. of citron, ¼ lb. of figs and 8 eggs; 1 tablespoonful of molasses (New Orleans is the best), 1 teaspoonful of soda in 1 cupful of sour milk, ½ of a cupful of brandy or wine, or, if preferred, fruit juice can be used; 1 teaspoonful of cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful of nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful of cloves, ½ lb. of English walnuts. Soak the spices overnight in brandy or fruit juice. Mix the ingredients as for other cake, adding the fruit last. Bake 2 hours. When cold, wrap in paraffin paper. Make a boiled icing flavored with orange-flower water and apply to the top in a fanciful design, leaving the sides uncovered. It will keep 1 year or more.

Mrs. L. W. S.

A Layer Cake

This original idea came at a time when we first moved to Cuba 6 years ago and I had to keep house without an oven. We burn charcoal, and I wanted a layer cake—but how? So I made a doughnut dough by the following rule: 3 eggs well beaten, ¾ of a cupful of granulated sugar, 1 gill of sweet milk, a little salt, a grated nutmeg and the grated rind of 1 lemon; add flour and 1½ teaspoonfuls of baking powder. When ready to roll divide into 3 equal parts and roll out till about the size of a large dinner-plate; cut out the centre with a silver thimble, lift carefully and fry each one. Drain them on paper, add jam or jelly between the layers, leaving the top plain; or, if you have time, ice it. Made quickly and it is very nice. Mrs. M. S.

Steamed Fruit Pudding

Three cupfuls of bread crumbs, 1 cupful of seeded raisins; ¼ cupful of melted butter; ½ cupful of molasses, 1 cupful sweet milk, 1 small teaspoonful of soda; spices to taste. Steam 2 hours and eat with sour sauce. I dry the bread very dry and either roll it or run it through the meat chopper, and sometimes add spices, cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg. Very fine.

E. W. K.

Lemon Pie

One heaping teaspoonful of cornstarch put in a teacup and wet with a little cold water; then fill the cup with boiling hot water to cook it. The yolks of 2 eggs, grated rind of 1 lemon; the juice squeezed into 1 cupful of sugar. This is the quantity for one pie. Bake with one crust, and make méringue of the whites of the 2 eggs, beaten very stiff with 4 tablespoonfuls of sugar. Spread over the top and brown to a light brown.

E. W. K.

Excellent Plum Pudding

My mother and I have found this recipe a most successful and healthful plum pudding, as well as cheaply made. It cannot be detected from the richest of its kind. One cupful of grated carrots, 1 cupful of grated potatoes, 1 cupful of flour, 1 cupful of sugar, 1 cupful of seeded raisins and ½ of a citron; to all this add 1 good half-teaspoonful of allspice and the same of cloves; salt to taste. Mix all thoroughly with as little stirring as possible. Fill bowls of desired size even full, cover with cloths tied over tightly and boil steadily 2½ hours. Serve warm with any sauce desired.

A. L.

Lemonade

Peel four lemons very thinly, and put the rinds in a pitcher. Remove all pith from the lemons, slice them, and take out the pips. Put the slices in the pitcher with the rind, add eight pieces of loaf sugar, then pour in one quart of boiling water.

Just before serving, add to it a thin slice or two of lemon and a few lumps of ice. Mrs. L. P.

Ginger Beer

Select six perfectly sound lemons with fine skins; cut them into thin slices (taking care to remove all the pips), and put them into a deep earthenware pan; cover them with three pounds of crushed loaf sugar, and add three ounces of bruised root ginger and pour in four gallons of boiling water. As soon as the water is cool (nearly cold) stir in a tablespoonful of fresh yeast, stretch a cloth over the pan, and leave the contents untouched for twenty-four hours. At the end of this time the ginger beer will be ready to be strained and bottled. It should be securely corked and stored in a cool cellar. Emily J. G.

Cider Cup

Cut an orange into thin slices and cut half a lemon in the same way, and put them together into a pitcher with a large tablespoonful of granulated sugar and a few slices of cucumber, six large raspberries, and a little grated nutmeg; add a quart of sparkling cider, cover the jug, and surround it by ice for half an hour. Add two bottles of iced ginger ale, and it will be ready for use. L. C.

Pineapple Lemonade

Carefully boil a pound of sugar in a quart of water until it forms a thin syrup, removing all scum as it rises. Set it to cool. Meantime squeeze the juice of four lemons into a dish. Peel a large, ripe pineapple, remove the eyes, and grate it into a large punch bowl. Add the lemon juice, and stir it well through the pineapple. Then stir in the syrup. Let the mixture stand a couple of hours, and then add a quart of ice-water. Put a big lump of ice in a punch-bowl, strain the mixture through a fine sieve into the bowl, ornament the top with cut fruits, and serve in glass cups.

Mrs. A.

Two Rules for Fudge

(1) Vanilla Fudge: 2 cups of light brown sugar; 1 cup of milk or cream—cream is the best; nuts chopped finely; flavoring of vanilla; and not too much butter.

(2) Vassar Fudge: 2 cupfuls of sugar; ½ cupful of milk; 1 tablespoonful of butter; ¼ of a cake of prepared chocolate.

Mrs. W. A.

KITCHEN STEPSAVERS

Readers of the PICTORIAL REVIEW desiring any information concerning the items on this page should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date.

To Remove Onion from the Hands

AFTER peeling or preparing onions, the odor will cling despite several washings, but if celery is rubbed over the hands all traces will disappear.

Excellent Dusters

A GOOD way of utilizing the small cotton dish mops is to have them available for dusting the pantry shelves.

Boiled Water to Drink

TO make boiled water relished, fill the kettle with cool water to which a generous pinch of salt has been added and boil rapidly. Pour it into glass quart jars and set aside to cool. When ready to go into the refrigerator, cover them tightly until used. The result will be a clear, palatable water, quite different from that usually served.

Stale Bread

BROWN in the oven, put through a meat presser, and keep in glass jars. It can be used to bread cutlets or croquettes, etc.

To Cleanse the Clothes Wringer

IF kerosene is used for cleansing the rubber of the clothes wringer it will make it as good as new.

Starch Made of Rice

WATER in which rice has been boiled may be used for starching old lace, choice handkerchiefs, etc. It gives a soft and dainty stiffness which adds a charm to their appearance.

To Keep Steel from Rusting

WHEN putting away knives and other steel instruments oil them slightly and wrap them in tissue paper. This will prevent their rusting.

When Making Biscuits

IF a little boiling water is added to the sweet milk used in making biscuits, it will be found that less shortening is necessary and the result just as good.

Keep the Tea-kettle Clean

WHEN a scale or crust has formed on the interior of a tea-kettle it can never be as satisfactory as before, but it is a good plan to prevent the crust from forming, by keeping a clean shell always in the kettle.

A Measuring Glass Useful

EVERY kitchen outfit should have a measuring glass that is marked to measure teaspoonfuls, tablespoonfuls, and gills, as well as halves, thirds and quarters.

To Remove Grease

USE hot water or soap to remove grease, or if fixed by long standing, use either chloroform or naphtha. Both these must be used away from fire or artificial light.

If a piece of blotting paper is placed under the spot it will not leave a ring.

A Brighter Polish

IF stove polish is applied with turpentine, it gives it a better gloss, which lasts much longer.

Flat Brush for Corners

A HANDY article in the household is a flat brush for cleaning out troublesome corners. Such a brush is most convenient for applying stove polish, especially in the ornamental parts of a stove.

To Improve the Starch

ADD a bit of lard, kerosene or paraffin to laundry starch to facilitate matters in ironing.

To Ripen Tomatoes

TOMATOES picked when partly green will ripen more evenly and with less probability of decay in the cellar than in the sunny kitchen window.

A Good Deodorant

AN effectual method of preventing fish from tainting a refrigerator is to wrap it closely in a cloth wrung out of cold water. This will also prove a good plan with ham, corned beef, turkey or any other highly seasoned food, and it also keeps it from becoming too dry.

Memorandum Pad

KEEP a memorandum pad always hanging at the side of the telephone, to jot down the names of kitchen articles to be ordered. Some office telephones have a special attachment of this sort, and it would prove most convenient for the housewife.

In Buying Brooms

IT is well to know that brooms of green straw do not wear as well as those of the natural color. More brooms are used in the kitchen than almost any other part of the house, so do not buy the green ones under the impression that they will outlast the others

To Adjust the Jelly Bag

STRAINING the juice is one of the important factors in jelly making. A good plan is to gather the edge over an embroidery hoop and sew a tape from side to side by which to suspend it. In this way there is no opportunity to burn one's self while pouring the hot juice. A jelly bag is always made by folding a square of thin flannel or cheesecloth in triangular shape and stitching the seam on the machine.

How to Cook Meats

EVERY good housekeeper, no matter how much she knows about the roasting or baking, broiling, pan broiling, sautéing, frying boiling, stewing and braising of meat, is always in a receptive mood for information on these subjects. "Good Things to Eat and How to Prepare Them" is the title of a little booklet which contains many helpful hints along this line, and which we will be glad to send upon application. All housewives would do well to secure a copy.

Save the Tin Lids

LIDS to baking powder and chocolate cans are useful for many kitchen purposes and should not be thrown away. Pound them out flat and slip them in the soup kettle to keep the meat from sticking to the bottom of the pot. Or they are useful as covers for small portions of left-over food.

Utilizing the Pea Pods

DO not throw away your pea pods after shelling the peas, for they contain so much sweetness that they give a delicious flavor to the peas. Boil the pods first, then drain the water off in a colander and use it for boiling the peas.

Way to Empty a Demijohn

TO empty a demijohn of its contents, lift the neck by the right hand and hold the base in the left. Revolve it quickly in an upright position, then reverse it, hold with the mouth downward. The result will be that the contents will flow out swiftly from being so thoroughly aerated.

To Clean the Coffee Pot

WHEN a tea or coffee pot has become blackened inside, fill it with boiling water, add a teaspoonful of saleratus and a small bit of hard soap. If set upon the stove and boiled for three-quarters of an hour, the inside will become as bright and clean as new.

Replenishing the Pantry Shelves

EVERY woman of good taste appreciates the luxuries of the table. She enjoys good things to eat just twice as much if she have dainty dishes and a nosegay and freshly laundered table linen. These things are within the reach of all—especially the dainty dishes. A dinner set of 101 pieces is offered to every lady reader of this periodical who is willing to spend an hour or so of her time in competing for such a prize. This is a magnificent opportunity and should not be disregarded. By simply writing for an explanation of this prize offer any lady reader who will forward her name as a competitor will receive a fine solid silveroid spoon, prepaid and absolutely free, for her trouble in making the inquiry.

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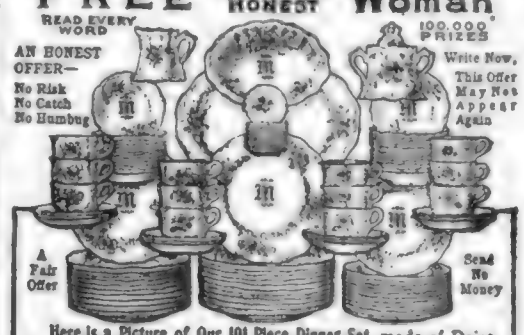

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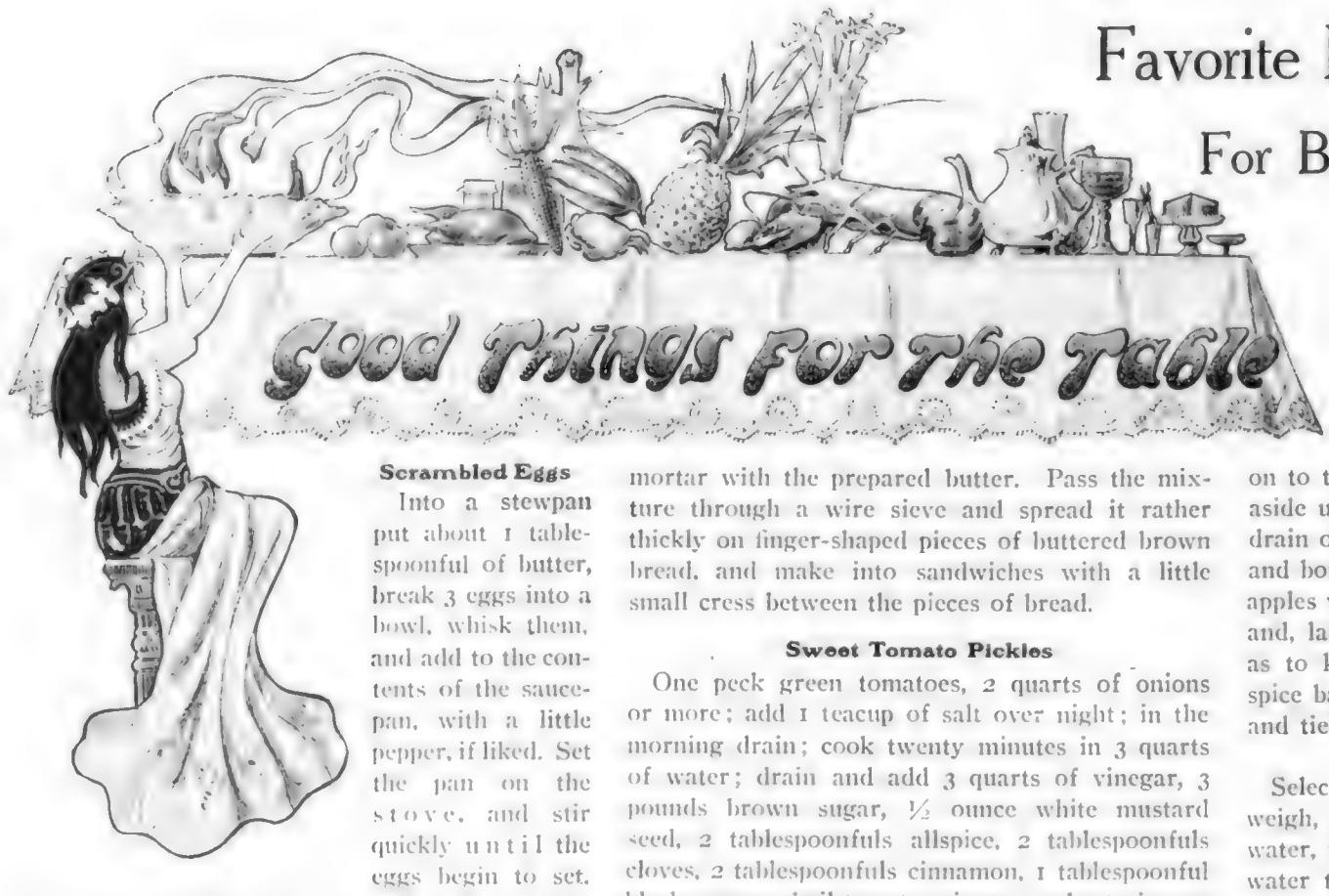


Favorite Dishes and Relishes

For Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner

By EMILIA MORA

"How many things by season season'd are
To their right praise and true perfection."
—*Shakespeare.*

Scrambled Eggs

Into a stewpan put about 1 tablespoonful of butter, break 3 eggs into a bowl, whisk them, and add to the contents of the saucepan, with a little pepper, if liked. Set the pan on the stove, and stir quickly until the eggs begin to set. Have some lengthwise pieces of hot buttered toast ready, spread with the mixture, garnish with parsley, and send to table at once.

Egg Rissoles

Ingredients.—6 eggs, 1 tablespoonful each of cream, chopped parsley, and breadcrumbs, some frying fat.

Method.—Boil 5 of the eggs hard, throw into cold water, peel the shells, and cut the eggs in halves. Scoop out the yolks, chop the whites, and mix both with the chopped parsley and the cream, salt and pepper to taste, add ½ of the breadcrumbs. Form into small balls, roll them in egg and breadcrumbs, and a second time in egg, fry a pale brown. Drain and serve on a dish paper, garnished with parsley.

Curried Eggs

This is a favorite dish for breakfast or luncheon.

Ingredients.—4 hard-boiled eggs, 2 gills of milk, ½ of a teaspoonful of sugar, ½ of a Spanish onion, 1 dessert-spoonful each of curry powder and flour, 1 ounce of butter, juice of ½ a lemon, 1 tomato, and some boiled rice.

Method.—Cut one end of the eggs, so that they stand firmly. Slice the onion and fry for 5 minutes in the butter. Mix flour and curry powder together, make both into a paste, with a little of the milk, boil the remainder, and stir the mixed paste to it, adding the onion, lemon juice, sugar, and salt and pepper to taste. Cook for 1½ hours, then strain through a sieve, arrange the eggs on a hot dish, pour the curry sauce round them, and garnish with a border of rice.

Kidneys and Tomatoes

Divide and skin some kidneys and stew them very gently until they are quite tender in a rich brown sauce the day before they are required. The following morning make them hot in the sauce in which they were cooked. Fry some round croutons and place a thick slice of tomato on each, then put half one of the stewed kidneys with the cut side uppermost on the top, and strain the sauce round the dish. Have ready as many little balls of maitre d'hôtel butter as there are pieces of kidney (prepared the day before by beating to a cream and mixing with chopped parsley) and place one on each kidney the last thing before the dish is served.

Sardine Sandwiches

Beat 2 ounces of butter until it is quite soft, then add a little salt, nutmeg, pepper, 2 teaspoonfuls of tomato catsup, and a few drops of lemon juice. Remove the skin and the backbone from 12 sardines, and pound them to a paste in a mortar with the prepared butter. Pass the mixture through a wire sieve and spread it rather thickly on finger-shaped pieces of buttered brown bread, and make into sandwiches with a little small cress between the pieces of bread.

Sweet Tomato Pickles

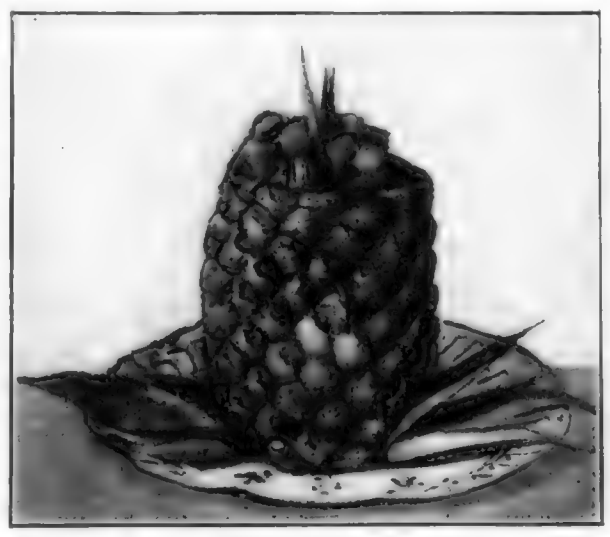
One peck green tomatoes, 2 quarts of onions or more; add 1 teacup of salt over night; in the morning drain; cook twenty minutes in 3 quarts of water; drain and add 3 quarts of vinegar, 3 pounds brown sugar, ½ ounce white mustard seed, 2 tablespoonfuls allspice, 2 tablespoonfuls cloves, 2 tablespoonfuls cinnamon, 1 tablespoonful black pepper; boil twenty minutes; reheat vinegar for three successive mornings. This will keep for a year.

Peach and Almond Salad

Peel and cut in slices 6 large peaches; slice ½ of a cupful of blanched almonds and 4 peach kernels very thinly. Mix these ingredients with ¼ of a cupful of mayonnaise mixed with ¼ of a cupful of whipped cream. Serve in crisp lettuce leaves.

Pineapple Salad

Remove the centre of a pineapple without breaking the outer shell and cut the removed portion in dice. Cut a grape-fruit in similar dice and cover the whole with a dressing of powdered sugar and sherry or maraschino, adding some of the maraschino cherries for decorative effect. Add the leaves of the pineapple to the top and base.



PINEAPPLE SALAD

Sweet Pickled Apples

Ingredients.—6 lbs. of sweet apples, pared, cored and quartered, 3 pts. of brown sugar, 1 qt. of vinegar, 1 tablespoonful each of allspice, mace and cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful of cloves, and 2 ozs. of stick cinnamon.

Method.—Mix the powdered spices together, and tie up in two muslin bags. Break the cinnamon into short lengths, and place vinegar, sugar and spices into a preserving pan, and heat slowly. Insert a clove into each apple quarter, and cook a few quarters at a time in the hot syrup, skimming them out into a jar as they are cooked. The pieces of apple should be perfectly whole and unbroken, and soft enough to be pricked with a skewer. When all are cooked, turn out the syrup on to the apples, cover over while hot, and stand aside until next day. Then, for 3 following days, drain off the syrup, place the bags of spices in it, and boil a quarter of an hour, and turn on to the apples while hot. Repeat this process twice more, and, lastly, cover the apples over with dishes, so as to keep them under the syrup. Remove the spice bags, and, when cold, put the apples in jars and tie over.

Quince Jelly

Select some ripe quinces, peel and core them, weigh, and throw the fruit immediately into cold water, to prevent it discoloring, allowing 1 pt. of water to each pound of fruit. Place in the preserving pan, and cook gently until the quinces are broken. Strain the juice through a jelly-bag, but do not press it too much, or the jelly will be cloudy. Measure the juice, and put it in a clean preserving pan, boil rapidly for half an hour, then add the white sugar, allowing ¾ of a lb. to each pint of juice; or, if the fruit is very tart, allow 1 lb. to each pint. Keep the liquid stirred until it jellies, which will be in about 20 minutes. Then pour into glasses.

Green Tomato Sauce

Weigh 4 lbs. of green tomatoes, rejecting any which are not perfectly sound, and after wiping them cut them into slices and place a layer of them on one or two large flat dishes. Then cover the cut tomatoes with 1 lb. of sliced cucumber (from which the peel has been removed) and 10 ozs. of sliced shallots; sprinkle over ½ lb. of fine salt, which has been dried and warmed in the oven, and leave until the following day. Bruise a teaspoonful of whole white peppercorns in a mortar with a blade of mace and 4 cloves, then tie the spices in a muslin bag with 3 green chillies. Turn the tomatoes, etc., into a colander so that the liquid, which will have collected by the following day, may drain from them, and then place them in a stewpan; add the spice bag and sufficient white wine vinegar to cover them, and let the latter boil gently until the tomatoes are reduced to a pulp. Pass the pulp through a hair sieve, reheat it and let it boil for 5 minutes, then pour at once into warm, dry bottles, and as soon as it is cold make it air-tight and store in a cool dark place.

Apple Butter

Boil down 4 gals. of sweet cider to 2. Peel, core, stew and sweeten 3 gals. of rather sour cooking apples. Then mix the cider with the apples, and boil both together for 2 hours. Flavor with a little cinnamon and powdered cloves. When cold, place in jars and retain for use.

Damson Cheese

Stalk the damsons and wipe them with a clean cloth. Put them in a preserving pan, with enough water just to keep them from burning; simmer for 1 hour, until they are soft, stirring them from time to time. Remove them from the fire, and pass through a coarse sieve, then measure or weigh the pulp before returning it to the pan. To every pound of pulp allow half a pound of preserving sugar. Simmer the fruit and sugar gently for 2 hours, then skim it. Boil it rapidly for half an hour, or until it goes hard and firm, when put on a plate; remove from fire, and pour into rather small shallow pots. If preferred, a few of the kernels may be put in the pulp at the last

THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT

(Any inquiries concerning the paragraphs on this page should enclose a stamped envelope and state the page and date.)

Savory Dishes of Rice (Not Desserts)

By MARY TAYLOR-ROSS

MOST households are limited to perhaps 2 dozen methods of preparing and serving rice, when the ways in which it may be served are almost limitless in their variety. Usually it is offered as a dessert, but so many are the savory dishes that may be made with it that rice desserts will have no place in this article.

The first step is to properly prepare the rice itself, and then the work of making the dish is very simple. Wash the rice in warm water instead of cold, for this gives it a far better flavor, removing the starchy flour more easily than cold water, and when cooked the rice is not so apt to be sodden if washed in this way.

Have over the fire a kettle of boiling water, that has been well salted, and drop the washed kernels into it a few at a time, so as not to lower the boiling point, nor stop the bubbling of the water. Add a few drops of lemon juice to the water, for this makes the rice white, and then let it cook rapidly for twenty minutes. At the end of that time the water should be evaporated, and the rice kernels tender without being mashed and broken.

For most rice, three cups of boiling salted water for each cup of rice is the proportion given. Line a colander with cheesecloth, and turn the rice into it, placing a bowl underneath to catch any rice water that drips from it. Now place the colander before the open oven door and let the kernels dry. Each grain will be separate and distinct, and rice cooked in this way may be served with chicken, as a vegetable, in place of white potato, or it can be served as a dessert, flavored lightly with lemon, and a sweet sauce passed with it. This is the best way to serve it to children, either plain or with milk and sugar.

To be sure, there are some grades of rice that will not allow of perfect cooking. When rice is purchased, ask the market man to send Carolina head rice, which is white and clean, and has entire kernels. The broken or "split rice" is a poor quality, dirty, and broken as though it had passed through a meat chopper; this kind will never have the flavor of the Carolina rice, and when it is cooked has a blue tinge, which proves its poor quality. Of course, no one thinks of cooking rice in anything but a porcelain vessel, since tin and iron discolor it and ruin the flavor.

The rice water that drips from the boiling rice in the colander is considered by the Chinese the very best part of the rice, and is known to be very nutritious; it may be used in making soup, or it may be set aside to become cold, when it forms into a kind of jelly that is delicious eaten with cream and milk. When rice is boiling rapidly on the front of the stove, a bit of butter added to it will keep it from boiling over onto the stove, and improves the flavor as well.

Having prepared the rice by properly boiling it, any of the following dishes may be made, besides many others:

SAVORY RICE

Chop 1 onion very fine, pour boiling water over it, and let it stand for a few moments, then drain dry and put it into a saucepan, adding 1 teacupful of well-washed rice, 1 heaping tablespoonful of butter, 2 cups of water and a little pepper and salt. Let all boil together for an hour, keeping the cover on the saucepan, then add 1 tablespoonful of cornstarch wet in a little milk, 1 cupful of milk, and 1 well-beaten egg. If one has any stock or gravy on hand it may be used instead of plain water in making this dish. Turn the rice out onto a deep platter, and set in the oven where it will brown on top.

RICE TOAST

Take 2 cups of plain boiled rice, and put in a double boiler, adding 1 quart of hot milk; add 1 teaspoonful of butter, and when the milk is all absorbed pack the rice into 1 lb. baking powder cans that have been buttered and rinsed with cold water afterwards. Place in the refrigerator, and when very cold and stiff cut into slices half an inch thick; brush with melted butter and toast on a broiler until it is a pretty brown. Arrange on a platter and place where they will keep very warm; squeeze the juice of an orange over all, sprinkle with powdered sugar, and serve hot. An excellent luncheon dish or a dessert for children. The rice thus prepared may be fried in a wire basket in deep fat, and served with maple sugar or syrup.

RICE WITH TOMATO SAUCE

Form plain boiled rice into croquettes, using a very little flour and white of egg to hold the particles together. Roll in breadcrumbs, place in a wire basket and fry in deep fat. Place where they will keep warm, and then drain a can of tomatoes, adding a little of the pulp if it is desired. Place over the stove and thicken with a little cornstarch or arrow-root. Pour over the croquettes on the platter and serve at once.

RICE WITH FISH

Flake half a pound of cold haddock or halibut, and mix with ¼ of a lb. of cold rice. Stir into this 1 hard-boiled egg that has been chopped very fine, moisten with a beaten egg, and season with salt, paprika, and a little anchovy if the flavor is liked. Turn the mixture into a bowl and steam for 3 hours, then turn out on a dish and serve with tomato sauce or a white cream gravy.

RICE DABS

Beat 1 cup of cold boiled rice, and add 1 beaten egg, half a cupful of milk, a little salt and 1 teaspoonful of baking powder sifted in with enough flour to make a stiff batter. Take spoonfuls of the batter, form into round cakes, and fry on a greased spider that has been made very hot. Fry brown on both sides and then serve hot with maple syrup or any kind of sweet sauce.

In making rice croquettes, a little grated cheese stirred into the rice makes a marked improvement, and plain rice croquettes may be varied in a hundred ways by the different ingredients which may be stirred in with the rice, the different flavorings used, and the kind of sauce served with the croquettes.

RICE MUFFINS

Divide 2 eggs, and beating the yolks a little, add ½ pint of milk, and ½ teaspoonful of salt, also 1 cup of cold boiled rice. After sifting 1½ cups of flour and 1 teaspoonful of baking powder together, add them to the other ingredients with the well-beaten whites of the eggs. Have ready a dozen muffin tins, well greased, and bake for 20 minutes in a hot oven.

RICE BATTER CAKES

To 1 cup of cold boiled rice add 1 teaspoonful of baking powder, 2 teaspoonfuls of flour, ½ cupful of cream or milk and 2 well-beaten eggs.

The Food Value of Rice

has been known and appreciated since the dawn of civilization. The daintiest and most tempting way of preparing rice for food, is a decidedly modern invention. This marvelous process thoroughly cooks the rice kernel to a dainty nut-brown crispness, while expanding, or "puffing" it to many times its normal size.

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A Lesson in Simple Cookery—II.

By MARGARET HALL

White Sauces and Brown—Varieties of Bread That May be Quickly and Properly Made

THE always enjoyable cream, or white sauce, described in the previous chapter, forms also the basis of many other sauces such as celery, egg, caper, oyster, supreme, etc., etc. Dark brown sauces, too, are made on the same basis with the difference of allowing the butter to brown in the pan before adding in the flour.

The making of sauces requires some practice and experience—for the producing of sauces in perfection is quite a culinary "art." And it is well worth the while of the ambitious young housekeeper to devote the comparatively limited time essential toward acquiring skill, in presenting a velvety, perfect, simple "cream" or "white sauce," since this capability will constitute her equipment toward producing those of more pretentious character.

Home-made Bread

Home-made bread should be a staple article of diet in every home, instead of, as it is, one of the greatest of rarities. The making of bread furnishes a subject of extensive proportions. The main objection to the making of bread by hand lies with the kneading, a somewhat laborious detail, or one so considered by the independent cook of our day, whose first idea is to minimize work to the utmost.

There is no greater domestic labor and time economist than a bread-mixer. Its only detail of labor consists in the turning of a crank for about three minutes, obviating entirely the hand-kneading process, a feature which could not be satisfactorily taught apart from personal demonstration. Housekeepers who use the above article speak loudly in its praise, declaring the making of bread to constitute simply a congenial pastime. I know many young women who are taking upon themselves with greatest zest the enjoyment of making regularly this well-called "staff of life," when absolutely pure and unadulterated—a condition which can only be assured when made under the home roof.

Tea Biscuit

Tea biscuit is another feature worth the interest of the amateur housewife. It is universally delicious, wholesome, satisfying; beginning cooks can produce their best, and there is all the difference in the world between a perfectly made tea biscuit. Let us suppose a situation calling for the exercise of emergency hospitality. A light, fluffy tea biscuit, served with a delicate dessert, when accompanied by an excellent cup of tea, coffee or chocolate, an attractively garnished dish of cold meat, or a correctly made omelet, plain or in combination with French peas, asparagus tips, tomato, etc., or even a delicately made dish of smoked beef and scrambled eggs, as one's larder or store closet may provide.

The tea biscuit can be presented, too, at small expense of time. In fact, despatch or deft, quick handling constitutes one of the requisites toward making a perfect tea biscuit.

A little practice will soon materialize perfection. There are certain essentials to be observed. *The flour must be thoroughly sifted and always measured after sifting; the dough must be handled as lightly and quietly as possible, and the oven must be very hot.*

Measure out 1 qt. of thoroughly sifted flour, 1 teaspoonful of salt and 3 teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Sift twice again. Rub through this a tablespoonful of good butter, or fresh pure lard. When thoroughly amalgamated, presenting a crumbly quality throughout, pour in very gradually a large cupful, or a half-pint of cold sweet milk, just enough to make a soft batter. While pouring in the milk, draw the ingredients together very quickly but deftly with a large silver fork into one mass, just stiff enough to hold together in rolling out. Have a well-floured bread board in readiness. Turn out the dough on this and very lightly, press or pat it out into a round form. Roll out with a glass rolling-pin to the thickness of an inch, barely touching the rolling-pin to the dough. Cut the dough into small round forms either with a floured biscuit cutter or a small glass tumbler. Place at once in a shallow greased or floured baking pan and bake for about 20 minutes in a very hot oven, about 400° F. Whole wheat flour also contributes to excellent tea biscuit.

Muffins

Muffins are quickly made, simple and delicious. To 1 pt. of well-sifted flour add 2 level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and ½ teaspoonful of salt. Sift all twice. Stir into a cupful of cold milk the well-beaten yolks of 2 eggs and then 1 tablespoonful of melted butter. While continuing to stir, sift in the flour very gradually. Mix all smoothly together and fold in very carefully the stiffly whipped whites of the 2 eggs. Pour by the spoonful quickly into greased hot muffin or gem pans and bake in a very hot oven for about 20 minutes. Serve at once.

Corn Bread

Corn bread or corn muffins offer an excellent form of hot bread for the Sunday morning breakfast, which is as a general thing served closer to the dinner hour than on other days. Sunday, too, being a day of relaxation from laborious duties, meat may be eliminated from or diminished to some extent in connection with the breakfast menu. This is a practice in many homes.

Corn bread is wholesome, nutritious and very satisfying. With a good cup of coffee, cocoa, a glass of milk even the cooked cereal may be dispensed with. An omelet or ham, or bacon and eggs, or codfish cakes will be found an enjoyable and satisfactory accompaniment to the corn bread in substitution for the usual more extended week-day breakfast bill of fare.

The following formula contains strength-giving, nourishing ingredients in generous proportions: 1 cupful of Indian meal, 1 cupful of wheat flour, 1 pt. of milk, 1 heaping tablespoonful of butter, 5 eggs, 1 dessertspoonful of sugar, 2 heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt.

Beat the eggs, yolks and whites, separately, the latter to a stiff froth. Sift the flour thoroughly, combine with the meal and the sugar and salt.

Add the beaten yolks of the eggs to the milk, mix thoroughly and stir in very gradually the flour, meal, salt and sugar. Beat all until very smooth. Add the butter, which must be soft. Stir in very quickly the baking powder and fold in lightly the stiff whites of the eggs. Pour at once into a broad greased baking pan and bake in a hot oven for about ¼ of an hour or a few moments less.

Corn muffins: 1 cupful of corn meal and ½ cupful of white flour, sifted, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 1 cupful of milk, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder and 1 of salt. Beat the yolks of the eggs, stir in the milk, salt and butter, melted. Mix all thoroughly. Sift in slowly the flour and meal. Beat all well. Sift in the baking powder. Stir quickly and fold in the whites of the eggs very stiffly beaten. Put 1 tablespoonful of the butter into hot greased muffin pans and bake in a hot oven for 15 minutes.

A Perfect Omelet

To present an omelet in perfection calls for some little preliminary practice. This delicious feature, when made according to other than strictest rules, becomes not only uninviting but unwholesome and difficult of digestion.

Always keep one small frying pan for exclusive use in making omelets. Never use it for any other purpose. The interior surface must be always perfectly smooth; roughness will spoil or mar the omelet. It is always easier to make a small or medium-sized omelet than a large one; besides the smaller, the more dainty and attractive in appearance.

Break 2 or at most 3 eggs in a bowl or on a soup plate. Beat 12 times with either a large fork or a flat egg-beater. Add a little salt and pepper and a very little butter broken into tiny bits and according to taste, 1 teaspoonful of milk or of water. Have the omelet pan hot, but not smoking hot. Put in about the size of a hickory nut of butter; when it melts sufficiently to cover the pan, but before it becomes brown at all, pour in the beaten mixture. Shake the pan gently back and forth over the fire by the handle as the mixture begins to cook so as to prevent burning, and also to keep of even thickness. As it commences to grow firmer move the pan away from the heat slightly and slip under the mixture a pliable large-bladed knife, loosen slightly from the pan, and with dexterous care begin to fold over into the desired shape. Remove to a hot platter and serve at once. An omelet should be of soft creamy consistency on the inside and of a delicate firmness outside and an even golden brown.

Contributed Receipts

Potato Bread

Mash one good-sized baked sweet potato, and mix with a cup of meal and a tablespoonful of flour, a spoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little water; 2 tablespoonfuls of melted lard, a well-beaten egg, and enough clabber to make a stiff batter.

Rice Omelet

Cover 2 tablespoonfuls of cooked rice with twice the quantity of sweet milk; add the beaten yolks of 4 eggs, 2 teaspoonfuls of grated cheese and salt to season. Fold in the whipped whites of the eggs and turn into the omelet pan.

Corn Rolls

Mix 1 pint of sifted meal and 1 pint of boiling sweet milk to a smooth consistency; add 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar and 1 teaspoonful of salt; let stand until cold, then add 3 beaten eggs.

Corn Dodgers

To 1 pint of sifted meal add 1 scant teaspoonful of salt and *boiling* water to mix into a batter of the consistency of mush. Drop from a spoon into a buttered pan and bake.

Reliable Recipes

For Home-made Cordials and Wines

By Mrs. FRANCES H. FISHBURNE

FRUIT from which wine is to be made should be perfectly ripe and carefully picked over, that the flavor of the wine may not be injured by the presence of decayed spots.

The process of extracting the juice should be carried on as expeditiously as possible. It should never be allowed to drip overnight. When this is done, there is always danger of souring. The best method of extracting the juice is to squeeze it through a piece of cheesecloth doubled once, the size of the cloth depending, as a matter of course, upon the amount of fruit to be handled. Usually, two yards of the cloth folded will be found the most convenient size.

The sugar should be added to the juice without delay and thoroughly stirred to dissolve it. Upon this, to a great extent, hinges successful fermentation. Granulated sugar is the best for the purpose, the quantity used depending upon whether a sweet or sour wine is preferred. Three pounds of sugar to each gallon of juice makes a rich wine.

THE PERIOD OF FERMENTATION

Fermentation should set in on the second or third day. When it does not, the juice should be stirred up thoroughly. A half-dozen raisins dropped into the juice when the sugar is added will hasten fermentation, which should be completed and the wine ready to rack off at the end of six weeks. The vessel containing the sweetened juice should be stood, during the period of fermentation, in a place of even temperature. A cellar is the most desirable place. The temperature of the average storeroom varies too perceptibly, and many failures in wine-making might easily be traced to ignorance upon this point.

During the whole six weeks, the juice should be faithfully skimmed every other day, care being taken to remove as little of the liquid as possible with the scum. If one tablespoonful of gelatin isinglass be dropped into the juice before fermentation begins, it will serve to clarify it.

STRAINING THE JUICE

When the wine is ready for racking, strain into bottles or jugs through a funnel lined with cheesecloth, dipping out the juice from the top with a cup, being very careful not to disturb the sediment in the bottom of the crock.

The foregoing directions also apply to vegetable wines.

GRAPE WINE

Stem and mash 1 bushel of ripe grapes. To each gallon of juice add 3 pounds of sugar, ½ dozen raisins and 1 tablespoonful of gelatin. Turn into a large jar, cover with a very thin cloth and stand in the cellar or other place of even temperature for six weeks, skimming according to the general directions. Then rack off and store in a place of even temperature.

BLACKBERRY WINE

To each gallon of fruit add 1 pint of boiling water; mash thoroughly and let it stand for five hours. Then strain, add sugar in the proportion of 3 pounds to each gallon of the liquid; and proceed as in the directions for grape wine.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL

Cook until thoroughly scalded ½ bushel of berries. Strain and measure, adding 2 pounds of sugar for each quart of juice. Put over the fire in a preserving kettle. Drop into the liquid a cheesecloth bag containing the following spices broken up well: 4 ounces of allspice, 2 of cinnamon, 2 of cloves and 2 grated nutmegs. Cook slowly for 15 minutes; remove from the fire and cool a little; then add pure brandy in the proportion of 1 pint for every 3 pints of juice. Bottle and cork tightly.

CURRANT WINE

To 3 gallons of mashed ripe currants add 3 gallons of water; strain, and for each gallon of the liquid add 3 pounds of sugar and ½ of a pint of pure brandy. Cover with a thin cloth and let stand until fermentation has ceased, observing carefully the directions for skimming. Then rack off and bottle.

ELDERBERRY WINE

To every 4 quarts of berries, mashed, add 2 quarts of boiling water; let stand 5 hours, stirring well from time to time. Then strain and measure, adding 3 pounds of sugar, the juice of 6 lemons, 2 teaspoonfuls of ground cinnamon and 1 of ground cloves to each gallon of juice. Proceed according to the general directions given for fruit wines.

PARSNIP WINE

Cut ½ of a gallon of parsnips into small pieces; add 1 gallon of water and boil for 20 minutes, then strain. Add to each gallon of the liquid 3 pounds of white sugar; return to the fire and boil for 30 minutes. Turn into a stone jar; when cold place a piece of toasted yeast bread on top of the liquid and let it remain three days. Stand away to ferment, proceeding as in the directions for fruit wine.

DANDELION MEDICINAL WINE

Pour 4 quarts of boiling water over 3 quarts of dandelion buds. Let it stand for 5 hours, then strain and slice into it 3 lemons from which the seeds have been removed; add 3½ pounds of sugar; place over the fire and stir until the sugar is dissolved, then pour into a stone jar and treat according to directions for fruit wines. This wine is beneficial to the liver and the complexion. Dose, a wineglassful twice each day.

TOMATO WINE

Mash and strain 1 peck of small, ripe tomatoes. To each gallon of juice add 3 pounds of granulated sugar. Skim every other day until fermentation ceases, then bottle and cork tightly.

Preserves and Pickles

QUINCE HONEY

Three lbs. of sugar, 4 quinces, grated, 1 qt. of water. Boil the water and sugar together and add the grated quince. It must not boil too long.

GREEN GRAPE JELLY

Strip the grapes from the stems and place them in a large earthen jar—the wild grapes are the best for jelly. Stand this jar in a larger vessel containing water. After a little while empty the grapes, place over the fire, and as they soften stir from time to time with a wooden spoon. Let them stand and steam until thoroughly crushed, a process which will often require several hours. When well broken, place the grapes in a flannel jelly-bag and let drip, without squeezing, until all the juice is well extracted. Measure, and for every pint allow 1½ lbs. of granulated sugar. Put the juice in a preserving kettle and put the sugar on platters. Stand the sugar in the oven to heat, and place the juice over the fire. Let it boil for 20 minutes and skim carefully from time to time. Then turn in the hot sugar and let boil up once. Remove from the fire immediately and turn into jelly glasses while hot.

CHOW-CHOW

Select 200 small cucumbers, 2 heads of cauliflower, 50 small onions, and 1 good head of cabbage. Pack these in salt for 24 hours and then drain the water out. Put to soak in water made acid with vinegar for 48 hours. Drain again and mix with the following spices: ½ lb. of white mustard seed; ½ lb. of celery seed; ½ teacupful of ground pepper; ¼ teacupful of cinnamon; ½ pt. of grated horseradish. After mixing in the spices, boil 1 gal. of vinegar with 2 lbs. of sugar and pour over the whole while hot. Do this for 3 mornings and then add ground mustard and olive oil until a good flavor is secured.

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OUR HELPING HAND

Contributions for this department will be gladly received, and if they contain useful suggestions couched in 125 words will be published for the competition. Rules and remedies are not guaranteed, except on the representation of the writers. Prizes will be awarded immediately after publication. All original items will be published, if possible, but none of the unsuccessful ones will be returned.

BEFORE sending in items intended for this competition, please read the conditions at the head of the page most carefully. Remember that only three of the hundreds of paragraphs sent to us each month are eligible for prizes, and as we do not return the others we endeavor to publish them elsewhere in the magazine, rather than consign them to the waste-basket. Among those received for this number the competition has resulted as follows:

The first prize of $5.00 has been awarded to Mrs. H. E. Owens, Dansville, New York; the second prize of $2.00 to Minnie N. Hinds, 6 Glen Road, Winchester, Mass.; and the third prize of one year's subscription to THE PICTORIAL REVIEW to Miss Elizabeth Eve, 207 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee.

FIRST PRIZE

A Kitchen Library

My "kitchen library" is such a success that I feel impelled to share my idea with the vast army of REVIEW readers:

My druggist kindly saved for me 24 cigar boxes, 6x8 inches in size. These, with the leaves of a discarded oak table, compose a wall cupboard that somewhat resembles a country post-office. There are three rows of boxes, underneath which is a space for account books, bill-file, receipt books and other culinary literature. In the compartments I keep my receipts pasted on cards. In case of the REVIEW, which I keep carefully for binding, I copy off the receipts. The "library" is painted to match the woodwork and is both ornamental and useful.

SECOND PRIZE

For the "Shut-ins"

Passe-partouting pictures from the magazines can be done easily, even in bed, if one has an invalid-table or lap-board; a roll of black, white and green binding; a small camel's hair brush; water; scissors; a tube of photograph paste, and a wooden rule to measure your glass.

Sizes of glass may be bought for 3, 5 and 7 cents. For 3 cents buy a sheet of white or gray cardboard for mounting. Cut this about ½ inch larger than the picture, paste the picture firmly on it.

Cut a strip of binding the exact length of the top of the glass, crease it lengthwise, moisten with a brush and apply, holding the edges of glass and picture firmly. Repeat this on the remaining sides.

THIRD PRIZE

Important Facts Worth Remembering

That a cake of lark soap and a small piece of black cloth should always be on hand to take spots out of dark clothing. It is perfectly harmless and will remove ordinary stains better than benzine, which is both dangerous and disagreeable. Dip the cloth in warm water, rub it well with the soap and especially rub the spots with it. Sponge off the lather and you will see no traces of dirt.

That in setting colors, if you use 2 tablespoonfuls of alcohol, 1 tablespoonful of turpentine, in 3 gallons of cold water, and put the garment in a china jar, letting it remain for 12 hours, it will set the most *delicate colors.*

That potash put down a drain-pipe will prevent a plumber's bill.

HONORABLE MENTION

When Madame Gives a Dinner

A delightfully unique and inexpensive centre-piece for the dinner-table, especially appropriate for a warm Autumn night, is quite simple of construction.

Place a large and rather deep glass platter on the table and arrange some fern-leaves in and about it to soften the outline. Roughly chisel a cube of ice as large as the platter will hold, and with a basin and plenty of boiling water melt a round cavity in the upper side by pressing the basin into the ice.

Just before dinner is served place the ice block on the platter, fill the cavity with water, and in the miniature lake float some water-lilies and their green leaves, or arrange vines trailing over the sides.

MRS. G. L. S.

A Fruit Sherbet "Six Threes"

Three cupfuls of sugar; three cupfuls of water; three oranges; three lemons; three bananas; and three tablespoonfuls of grated pineapple.

Dissolve the sugar in the three cupfuls of boiling water. When cool, add the juice of the oranges and lemons, the grated pineapple and mashed bananas; then freeze. This is delicious. Everyone who has eaten it asks for the receipt.

MRS. A. W.

Little Things That Help

If your Brussels rug persists in rolling up at the edges turn it over and apply a good coat of glue. Let it dry before turning, and you will not be troubled any more.

Did you ever use old stocking legs for over-sleeves when working around the house? Try them and you will like them.

An empty baking-powder can makes an ideal chopper when you are frying potatoes or onions; also to chop a few apples in a bowl when you do not wish to soil your chopping-bowl.

MRS. C.

Stylish and Inexpensive Trimming

You have noticed, of course, the beautiful inch-wide silk selvage on this season's chiffon voile, but do you know its value? Being a dressmaker, it once dawned on me to try it as a trimming, because it matches the goods better than any silk could. I cut off the selvage and had it plaited without tape, as this makes more. My first attempt proved so satisfactory to the customer that whenever a plaiting is wanted and a good silk selvage obtainable I use nothing else. MR. A. C.

For the Corners

When washing windows, stairs, paneled wood-work, or anything where there are hard-to-get-at corners, wrap a corner of the cloth being used around the point of a nail-file—from your manicure set. It is stiff enough to work well; sharp enough to go into the very corner of the corner, and yet *not* sharp enough to cut through the cloth and injure the paint or varnish being cleaned. Neither does the use of it in any way injure the file.

E. R.-G.

Aprons and Table-linen

All housekeepers know how quickly kitchen aprons wear out, especially in front, where they rub against tables and benches. All my extra pennies were spent for apron-gingham, until I thought of the following plan: When the apron is nearly worn through, cut it down the centre and sew up the two backs for the front. Hem the cut fronts for the back and change the ties. The apron will be as good as new. Several friends have tried this and find they get twice the wear out of their aprons. Another idea is to save your table-linen. When table cloths are worn out, cut what is good of them into tray-cloths and napkins, for every-day wear. If hemmed nicely they will look well and will save your better linen. MRS. G. O.

Laundering Renaissance Lace

A splendid way I do up Renaissance lace doilies or centre-pieces is to wash or blue them as usual and pull out every point and figure. Then pin very carefully at each point on a clean pie-board, covered with a clean cloth. Make every figure and point straight and even and put in the sun to dry. If the piece is a little yellow, pour warm water over it after it dries and let it dry again. The piece will then not need any ironing and will be as fresh as when just made. M. A. D.

Combination Pin Cushion

The most charming combination handkerchief box and pin cushion can be made out of an ordinary cigar box. Place on the lid a small bag of bran and cover it, together with the sides of the box, with pink paper muslin, over which the white dotted Swiss makes a pleasing effect. Add a little ruffle, edged with lace, around the border of the box and a strip of lace diagonally across the lid, also a small pink bow in each corner. This is very inexpensive to make, and besides being useful is decidedly ornamental. M. E. M

Making an Ice-box

With the advent of hot weather the ice-box became almost indispensable. For those who cannot afford to buy one, a very good substitute may be made by procuring 2 dry goods boxes, one large one and the other about 2 ft. shorter each way. Place the small one inside the larger and pack the space around it full of sawdust. Fit a cover on each box and put a partition through the centre of the inner one. Fill one part with ice, and use the other for the butter, milk and meats. If this box is placed in a cool place the ice will last several days in the hottest weather.

Miss L. Q.

To Can Corn Without Acids

In the first place, do not cut corn too close to the cob; half-way into the grain is sufficient, then scrape down and to each 12 qts. add 1 pt. of fine salt, cooking it in its own juice. Water *must not be added.* Pack tightly in earthen jars and seal. I have never lost a single can in this way. Green (shelled) beans may be canned with it, when desired.

M. L. F.

Top for the Frying-Pan

Have perforated covers, so that the grease will not spatter on the stove. The holes allow the steam to escape and do not prevent the food from browning. Any lid which will fit over the pan may be perforated by punching holes in it with a nail or ice pick and hammer. A. E. M.

A Wash-Day Help

For very yellow or grimy clothes make a mixture of kerosene, clear lime-water and turpentine in equal parts. Shake these together until creamy, then add one cupful of the mixture to a boilerful of clothes, and boil for half an hour. An application of pure glycerin to old tea and coffee stains will be effective. Fresh stains should be soaked in warm water and then soaped and rubbed. N. P.

A Chance To Help

Being a subscriber of your PICTORIAL REVIEW, would like to ask if you could inform me how to wash *silk* handkerchiefs and keep them *white?* MRS. W. H. R.

Domestic Experiences

A Symposium

AN INEXPENSIVE RUG

Everybody has plenty of old coats and trousers and cast-off clothing. Cut these into strips 1 in. wide and 5 in. long. Measure a strong piece of cloth the size of the rug desired, to use as the body part of the rug. Lap some of your strips, one over the other, until you get enough together to make the width of the rug. Baste these together on your cloth; then stitch through centre on the machine. Do this likewise to the rest of your strips until the whole of the cloth is covered. This makes a very pretty economical rug. Mrs. S. S.

HOME-MADE MUCILAGE

This is excellent. Buy 10 cents' worth of gum tragacanth. Dissolve it overnight in 2 qts. of rain water. Add 20 cents' worth of alcohol and water until it is of the right consistency. Then stir well and bottle. This will keep for one year. If desired, half this amount may be made up at one time, or even one-fourth of the original receipt. This is a satisfactory mucilage and much cheaper than when you buy it. M. P.

TO CLEAN OSTRICH FEATHERS

Prepare a strong lukewarm soapsuds. Dip the feather in the and draw it through the as often as necessary, but do not let it remain in the soapy water. If it is very dirty it will require two suds. Rinse in clear cold water. When thoroughly rinsed, draw it through the hand repeatedly until about dry, then place it on the thigh and slap it with the hand to bring it out fluffily. Mrs. W. V. C.

MAKING SILK WAISTS LIKE NEW

I had a white China silk waist made with shirring and chiffon embroidery, and to wash it in water would spoil it; consequently, I thought for some time about what I could do with it. I placed a pan of gasoline in another one of boiling water and proceeded to wash in the ordinary way. The back was stained badly, everyone telling me that I could never get it out. I used a soap containing naphtha as an ingredient and it removed every particle. Then, it being stained under the arms from perspiration, I spread it on the grass with those parts exposed, and the sun took them out. After it was thoroughly dry, I pressed it with a warm iron on the wrong side and my waist looks like new. Mrs. J. T. S.

PREPARING SAMP

Not many people know how to prepare this delicious old-time dish. Put a peck of old, dry, ripe corn in a pot filled with water and add a bag of hard-wood ashes containing one quart. Soak for several days. Then boil in water until the hulls come off easily. Wash in cold water and boil until the kernels are soft. N. P.

INSECT EXTERMINATOR

To destroy mites and lice on fowls use five gals. of water, ½ bar of laundry soap, ½ cupful of kerosene (coal oil) and 3 tablespoonfuls of sulphur. Dissolve the soap, add the oil and sulphur, then mix thoroughly with the water, which should be slightly warmed. Dip the fowls in, being careful to keep their heads above the water, to prevent getting it in their eyes. Apply while the sun is warm, so that they will dry and not get chilled. This remedy is original. I tried many things to exterminate mites, without success, and decided to make this mixture. One application was all that I used, and I have not seen a mite for months. Before using it the mites were so bad that I could not handle my fowls without getting them on me, and I feared that I would lose my chickens. Please publish it that it may benefit some other PICTORIAL REVIEW reader. Mrs. D. L. F.

CANNING TOMATOES

Three years ago I tried an experiment in canning tomatoes for frying in Winter that has proved very successful. Select tomatoes not quite ripe, about four inches in circumference. Cut off the upper third, place in a preserving kettle on top of the stove. Place the remainder in enameled pans and roast in a hot oven, skin side down, until they are in a white simmer. If the edges turn dark, do not cut it out, as it gives the gravy a fine flavor. These are also excellent for stewing, but are better roasted than fried for immediate use in Summer. Wash the glass jars thoroughly with lye and scald. Cover the tomatoes with juice. If not sufficient, take from the preserving kettle on top of the stove. Fasten the top with a fruit-jar wrench. Place in the dark. To fry, use salt, flour, sugar, and brown in butter. I can about 70 jars every Summer and never have one to spoil. L. H. R.

FOR FRUIT JARS

I wonder if the REVIEW ladies have ever tried keeping fruit with cotton batting?

Cook the fruit as for canning, in the usual way, and pour it in stone jars (or glass) while boiling. Tie a layer of cotton batting over the top, and the fruit will keep indefinitely. We think tomatoes kept in this way are nicer than those canned in glass. E. D.

AN ECONOMY COAT

I wanted a new coat, as I was going away for a trip, but living in Florida I should not need one again for a year probably, and I did not think it good sense to put much money in one; so I began thinking what I could do. I had an old black serge suit that had stood hard wear for four years, but the skirt was good and strong, and by using the sleeves of the old jacket and by first washing and pressing the goods, I made a lovely new pony coat, and trimmed it with stitched bands of black satin which I made from an old tucked vest taken from a cast-off waist. As a result, I had a coat that was stylish and up to date, and that did not cost me one penny's outlay. Many useful and beautiful articles can be made from cast-off garments with a little skill. Mrs. L. J. B.

REMEMBER THIS

Place four glass marbles in preserving kettle to prevent catsup from sticking to the bottom of the kettle. The marbles keep moving all the time. Mrs. H. D

A PHOTOGRAPH HOLDER

To make a useful photograph holder for a shelf or piano, take a small flexible wire hairpin, bend the ends down, then up, forming a sort of hook. The picture will fit into the hook formed, and the other part of the hairpin will rest on the shelf and act as a support.

These will be found a great convenience and can be made by any one without the slightest cost. I use them on my piano and they always attract attention. Margaret.

A GOOD FLY-KILLER

Take a piece of wire screening, such as is used for doors, windows, etc., size 6 x 8 in., overcast the edges with a strand of fine wire or of coarse cotton. Have a stick 18 or 20 in. long, and 1 x ½ wide. Fasten not quite half the length of the screening to the end of the stick with staple tacks, and you will have a good fly killer, at the cost of a few cents, that is better than the more expensive ones. Mrs. J. H. S.

MAKING JELLY AND PRESERVES

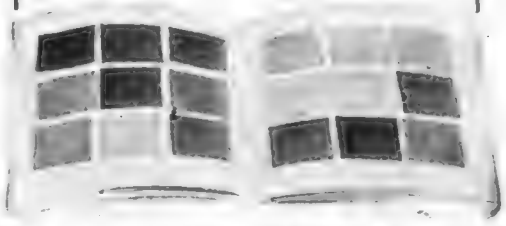
Apple jelly is improved by dropping a rose geranium leaf in each glass. It gives a peculiarly delicious flavor to the jelly. A pan of lime set on a shelf near the jelly glasses will prevent mould from appearing.

In bottling or preserving fruit everything depends on the weather at the time the fruit is gathered. The weather should not only be bright and fine at the time the fruit is gathered, but should have been so for at least twenty-four hours before. With vegetables the same thing may be said. The bottles the fruit is put into must, of course, be quite clean and perfectly dry. E. E.

COLD TOMATO CATSUP

Don't stand over a hot stove to make catsup. Try this rule for making cold tomato catsup: Peel and chop ½ of a peck of ripe tomatoes. Put them in a colander to drain. Chop 1 small root of horseradish, 2 red peppers, 3 roots of celery, and 1 cupful of nasturtium seed. Mix the tomatoes and add 1 cupful of salt, ½ of a cupful of mustard seed, 1 tablespoonful of black pepper, 1 cupful of brown sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of ground cloves, 2 tablespoonfuls of ground all-spice, 1 teaspoonful of cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful of mace, 1 qt of cider vinegar. Mix and seal. It will keep for a year. Try this, and you will never stand over a hot stove to make catsup. Mrs. J. W. L.

Next Season's Goods At Wholesale Prices



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" " "	$1.00-$1.50,	" "	$2.50-$3.00
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Illustration shows how you can fit your own back

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Many valuable facts relating to this form are summed up in our booklet "B"—it's free—simply send a postal stating that you want it.

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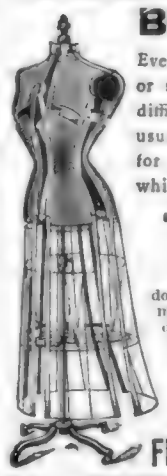

BUST AND HIPS

Every woman who attempts to make a dress or shirt waist immediately discovers how difficult it is to obtain a good fit by the usual "trying on method," with herself for the model and a looking-glass with which to see how it fits at the back.

"THE PERFECTION ADJUSTABLE FORM"

does away with all discomforts and disappointments in fitting, and renders the work of dressmaking at once easy and satisfactory. This form can be adjusted to 50 different shapes or sizes; also made longer and shorter at the waist line and raised or lowered to suit any desired skirt length. It is very easily adjusted, cannot get out of order and will last a lifetime.

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are far better than any other eye, or a silk loop. Never come unfastened, don't wear off or tear off. You can't see them, yet you know they're there.

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Economy in Marketing

How Women May Acquire the Ability to Select Choice Cuts of Beef

THE woman who has an intelligent knowledge of meats and who knows how to order the choice cuts in purchasing the supplies for her table, and who can also readily detect the inferior article when it is sent home instead of the original order, has prepared herself in the most profitable way to continue the duties of housekeeping and to cater acceptably to the needs of her family. In these days of scientific cookery, every housekeeper is expected to possess such a knowledge and to be able to do her marketing and her selection of food from the standpoint of absolute familiarity with the subject.

In consequence, storekeepers have come to realize that they must be alert. It is no longer fashionable for women to be ignorant and to relegate their marketing to servants. We can forgive the mistakes of a novice, who would refuse to accept a turkey because the butcher had chopped its head off, declaring—as one such did—that it was now damaged; or the youthful bride who would express surprise upon receiving a loin of chops, because she had never seen chops in bunches before; they had always come singly in her mother's home. To all such ignorant women the illustration and explanations on this page are intended to appeal.

It is surprising in how short a time one may become perfectly familiar with the location of the several cuts, but the accompanying chart, representing the whole beef, and showing how the various parts are distributed by the butcher to the several needs of his purchasers, will be found wonderfully helpful. My advice would be to cut it out, paste it on bristol board to keep it firm and flat, and preserve it in a cook-book, or some other convenient place in the kitchen—even passe-partouted and hung on the wall would be a good idea, so that when in doubt it might be readily referred to.

In fact, it would be advisable to take a look at this chart each time before starting for the butcher's, until one becomes so accustomed to the location of the various joints and cuts that the knowledge is assured. In this way, the ability to discriminate becomes educated and the housekeeper is not obliged to waste money by paying full value for choice cuts when they have not been received.

Imagine, if you please, that the whole beef is in readiness for the butcher to cut it into large portions to be placed in the refrigerator. Beginning at the neck, we have the chuck and four ribs. This is the cheaper grade of beef known as "kitchen roasts," and is purchased by hotels or large boarding or private houses, where many servants are employed—good, nourishing meat, but not very tender. The chuck steaks are taken from the neck portion.

Next in order are the prime roasts. These lie upon the ribs, and in recalling memories of delicious prime rib roast beef—the roast beef of Merry England—we learn just where in the anatomy of the animal our favorite cut is located, and will be satisfied with no other. It is well to bear in mind, also, that the higher on the animal the roast is cut, the more desirable it becomes. These are known as the "still parts," because the flesh that covers the ribs does not move when the animal walks. In other portions, lower down, toward the thigh, the flesh moves so continuously with the motion of the animal that the muscles are cross-grained and tough.

Steaks come next, and form the most important part of any lesson of instruction; in fact, they deserve as much as all the rest of the parts put together. The loin from which they are taken contains the choicest cuts of the animal. First in desirability is the porterhouse steak, and just below this is a small steak, known as the Delmonico, just large enough for one or two persons—tender and juicy, but limited in size. But these steaks serve the purpose of protecting the choicest cut of the whole animal—the tenderloin—the filet. This extends from the porterhouse to the sirloin.

We come next to the sirloin. This, so the story runs, was the favorite cut of one of England's monarchs. Previous to his reign it was simply known as a section of loin, but because of his great love for it, he wished to set it apart and above all other portions of the loin and therefore he knighted it. Thenceforward it was known as Sir Loin.

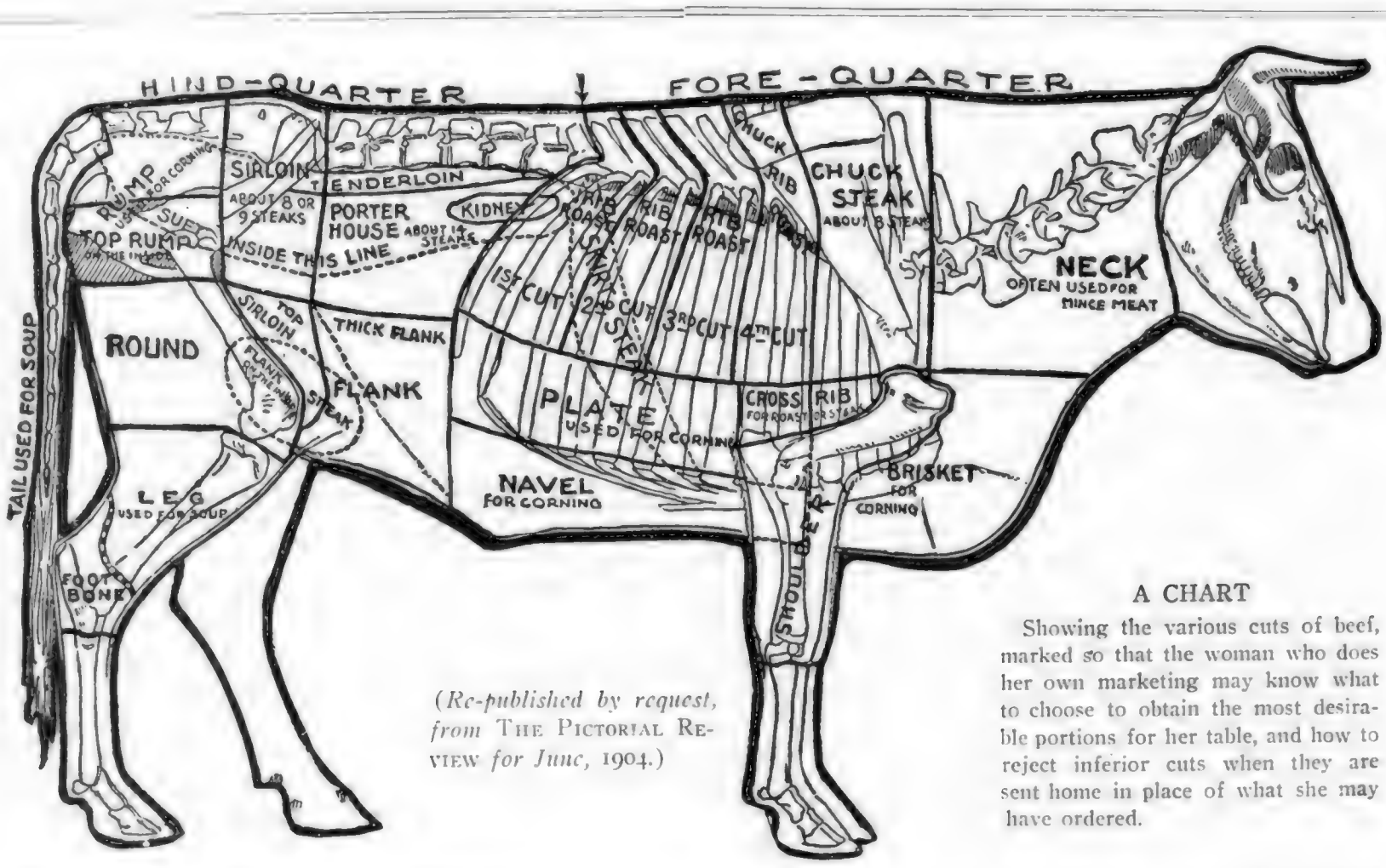
There are three kinds of sirloin steaks—the hip-bone steak, flat-bone steak, and the round-bone steak. Of these, the flat-bone steak is best, with the round steak next. It is known as the top and bottom round. The top is plainly a steak, but the bottom round is not so fine, and is utilized for corning and for pot roast. The lower part of the animal below the ribs is used for making corned beef. The first portion is below the neck, and was formerly known as the "breast cut," finally corrupted into "brisket." The cross ribs, from the shoulder, are excellent for pot roast. The tail and upper leg bones are the best for soups.

The economical Hamburg steaks of very excellent quality may be made from a tough piece of the round, chopped and seasoned. For stews, any good piece of meat with bone and fat as well as lean will do—the middle cut of the shin, an aitch bone, the upper part of the chuck rib or the flank end of a sirloin roast.

For a "boiling piece," a rolled flank answers all demands, while for a pot roast nothing is better than the face cut of the rump.

Always go to market as soon after breakfast as possible, in order to get the choicest cuts. Practice makes perfect and by intelligent interest and watchfulness, a few talks with the marketman will make one possessed of valuable information.

Marketing is best learned by practice. All of the advice and information that could be written would not count in comparison with one well-spent morning in a market where you may watch your marketman cutting up a side of beef. But the chart will be found invaluable for reference or for refreshing the memory. These facts once mastered, a great advantage is gained.



(Re-published by request, from THE PICTORIAL REVIEW *for June,* 1904.)

A CHART

Showing the various cuts of beef, marked so that the woman who does her own marketing may know what to choose to obtain the most desirable portions for her table, and how to reject inferior cuts when they are sent home in place of what she may have ordered.

HOME DRESSMAKING

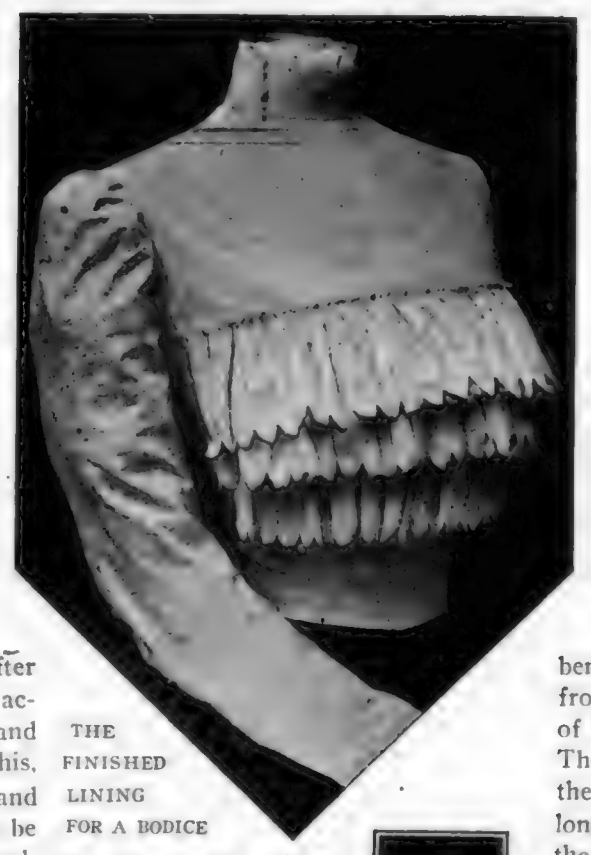
Any inquiries concerning suitable materials or suggestions for making these garments should be addressed to Mlle. Pratique, care of PICTORIAL REVIEW.

THE making of sleeves is one of the most difficult parts of a waist-lining, because the two have to be cut and basted exactly alike. The slightest difference in them can easily be detected and would therefore spoil the general effect of the garment. Great care should be taken to arrange the fullness at the elbow in exactly the correct place, as the set of the sleeve depends chiefly on that point. After having cut and basted the sleeve according to directions, try it on and make alterations. Following this, the seams are to be stitched and pressed. The back seams should be held together and bound with ½-inch ribbon binding; the front seams should be pressed open, then bound, notched at the bend of the arm and also notched twice below that 2½ inches apart, and the hem turned up 1 inch at the bottom.

Gather the sleeve at the top, between the notches, as shown in the illustration.

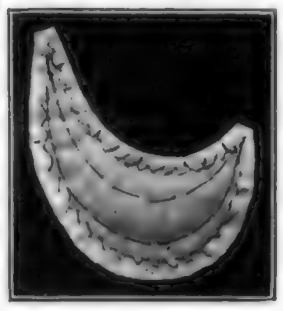
THE COLLAR

When a transparent collar is desired, such as lace or chiffon, turn



THE FINISHED LINING FOR A BODICE

in all of the edges neatly, then use feather-bone cut in six pieces, the height of the collar. Place a



ARMHOLE PAD AND THE COLLAR-BONING

bone at each side at the closing of the back, one each side of the front about 1 inch from the centre-front, and also one on each side of the space between this and the centre-back. Place hooks on the right side of collar and eyes on the opposite side. When a heavier collar is desired, use one thickness of canvas and one of crinoline, stitched together; then dampen and press the collar and cut it out according to pattern.

PADDING AT THE ARMHOLE

If the figure is hollow around the armhole make a pad the shape of a shield extending from the shoulder-seam to the under-arm seam in front. The pad is made by using two thicknesses of sheet wadding. If the figure is unusually hollow, apply another thickness through the centre and thin out the edges. Place this on the material, the same as the lining, on which the seams have been allowed, and tack the wadding through with a couple of rows of long stitches on the under side, showing small stitches on the right side. Turn in the seam around the pad and stitch it down to the wadding with cat-stitches.

RUFFLES

When the figure is flat and the bust development insufficient to make a good figure, place three ruffles across the bust 4 inches deep, arranging the top ruffle 1¼ inches below where the front seam of the sleeve is set in the lining; place each of the others 1¾ inches apart.

ALTERING A SLEEVE

Before altering a sleeve pattern, the arm should be measured from the arm-scye to the bend, and thence to the wrist; also from the back of the arm to the point of the elbow, and thence to the wrist. Then measure the pattern and make the alterations. If the sleeve is too long between the top of the arm and the elbow, place a tuck through the pattern. If it should be too long between the elbow and the wrist, place a tuck there also, making sleeve the required length.

If, on the contrary, the pattern should be too short, cut it through just where it is necessary, either above or below, allowing for space to give it the desired length.

In cutting out by the sleeve pattern be careful always to lay it on the straight of the goods and to note particularly all notches and perforations that are indicated.

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE FINISHED SLEEVE

HALF SECTION OF THE INSIDE OF WAIST-LINING

A smoother fit—a neater fastening—a truer "hang"—is there any wonder that all Styledom is so enthusiastic over the wonderful new

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—now to be found on every card of the famous **De Long Hooks and Eyes.**

The heart-shaped formation makes it different, and better than all others—insures absolute tightness of stitching; keeps the eye firm and always out of sight. Tell your dressmaker to use it.

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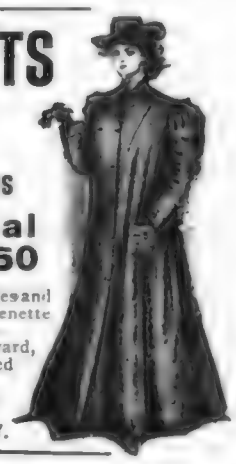

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420-428 So. Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

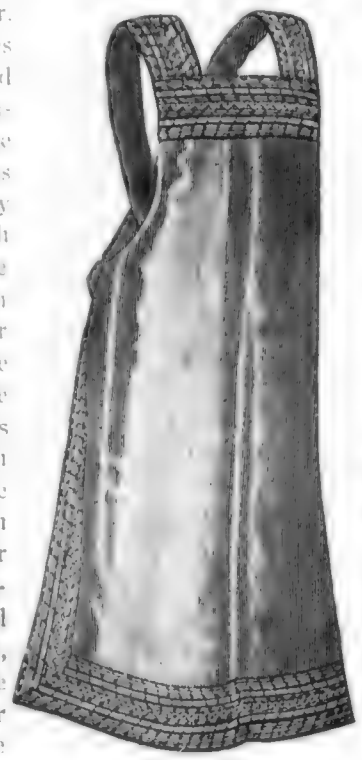
Suggestions for Making Aprons

By LILIAN C. VANE

(Patterns of any of these aprons will be made to special order for 50 cents apiece)

A PLAIN HOUSE APRON

THIS practical apron of black panama is very simply made without any seams and has a pretty border of darned net. This border is about 2¾ inches wide and is made of black Tosca net through which are drawn the various colored threads, partly in plain lines and partly in zig-zag design, as shown in the detail illustration below. In cutting out, the pattern should be laid along the fold of the material. Long pointed tabs are joined on to the bib part of the apron and extend over the shoulder. They are 27½ inches long and are covered with the border trimming like the rest of the apron. These ends cross in the back, where they are held together with patent fasteners. The two sides of the apron are also held together in the back in the same way. A band of the border extends across the top of the bib, which is the upper part of the apron. This sort of an apron is so useful for various household purposes that these need scarcely be enumerated, but it would also be valuable for studio wear if made in black satine or other washable material.



BLACK PANAMA HOUSE APRON

CHILD'S EMBROIDERED PLAY APRON

This pretty conceit in the way of an apron is intended for a child from 5 to 7 years old. It is cut all in one piece and being made of buff linen or twill, is wide enough to allow for the cutting without seams. The shoulder-pieces cross in the back at the waist-line and cover the joining of the apron-skirts a little below this, both being fastened with invisible patent buttons. There are two patch pockets set on the front. Embroidered pictures of children in school are done in red cotton, in outline stitch, and a trimming made of narrow bias stitched bands of plain red galatea is applied all around the edge of the apron, and also in a fanciful design of points on the bib part.

There may be innumerable variations of this simple design carried out, if one has a little invention. Any nursery rhyme or picture would serve for the illustration, and if the embroidery were done in black to give the effect of a line drawing it would be most attractive. It might also be a good idea to have it stamped for the little girl who is to wear it and let her do the embroidery herself. She would enjoy the development of her own handiwork and would wear the finished garment with definite pride.

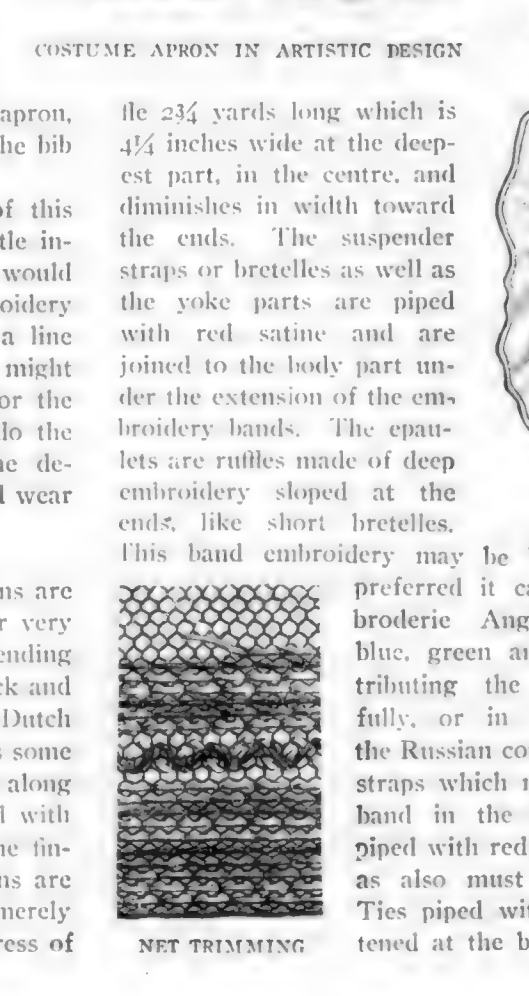
THE BIB APRONS FOR BABIES

Sometimes these Mother Goose illustrations are stamped on the simple bib-aprons made for very young children and they afford a never-ending source of amusement to the little ones. Jack and Jill wandering up a hillside—the latter in a Dutch bonnet and carrying the pail, while Jack has some grotesque feathers in his cap as he prances along - make the children laugh; and a big hand with five little pigs crawling over the tops of the fingers is another good one. These bib-aprons are made on the simplest lines possible, being merely bibs enlarged enough to cover the whole dress of the child. They are cut cut at the neck and armhole, fastened at the throat and waist in the back and finished around all edges with feather-stitching—the most primitive style of apron. If made of fleece-lined piqué, they will save the mother much anxiety on the cleanliness score.

DAINTY LINEN HOUSE APRON

This chic apron of cream-colored linen is richly trimmed with bands of embroidery set on to cover the dart-like seams and extending in bretelle form over the shoulders. The apron is composed of a gored front, and side seams. It is trimmed around the bottom with a ruffle 2¾ yards long which is 4¼ inches wide at the deepest part, in the centre, and diminishes in width toward the ends. The suspender straps or bretelles as well as the yoke parts are piped with red satine and are joined to the body part under the extension of the embroidery bands. The epaulets are ruffles made of deep embroidery sloped at the ends, like short bretelles. This band embroidery may be bought, but if preferred it can be done in broderie Anglaise in red, blue, green and yellow, distributing the colors tastefully, or in red and blue, the Russian combination. The straps which meet the waistband in the back must be piped with red on both edges, as also must be the ruffle. Ties piped with red are fastened at the back, concealing the cross-wise fastening of the bretelle straps. The quantity of linen required is 2¾ yards.

CHILD'S PLAY APRON



COSTUME APRON IN ARTISTIC DESIGN

LINEN HOUSE APRON

NET TRIMMING

COSTUME APRON IN ARTISTIC DESIGN

The materials required for making this charming apron are 6½ yards of blue linen and ¾ yard of white linen, each 31½ inches wide.

The illustration of this pretty apron, so suitable for practical house or garden wear during the morning hours and to serve as a covering and protection to the dress, shows a design of conventionalized tulips by way of decoration. This embellishment is done in strong lustrous yarn in blue and white. The flowers are done in Kensington stitch and the stems in outline stitch. Particularly attractive is the way the square pockets are applied, the design being carried up onto the bib. The pockets, cuffs and top edges of the apron are piped with white linen. It will be noted that the apron is sloped to fit the figure under the arms in an Empire effect, and it must be understood that it is also sloped in at the waist in the back, being fastened its entire length with patent fasteners. This is an exceedingly good shape for a studio apron, and if made in checked gingham or black satine would answer that purpose to perfection, the pockets and the long sleeves rendering it an extremely useful over-all garment for the artist.

COLORED LAWN APRONS

The daintiest aprons imaginable are the pretty little colored lawn affairs which women have been wearing all Summer. One such in pink or blue lawn embroidered with a row of dots around the rounded centre and the graduated ruffle edged with white Valenciennes lace is most attractive. The sloped ruffle lies flat along the sides, and the top is finished with white cambric beading through which pink ribbon is run for ties.

CHAFING-DISH APRONS

Nothing could be more exquisite than the chafing-dish aprons of lace and bobbinet which dainty women are wearing nowadays. Such an apron is made of a straight piece, fitted to the waist by small dart tucks and cut in a point for the bib. The bottom is also cut in three points and the edge is finished with a ruffle joined on with beading. Motifs of Duchess lace are appliqué across the bottom.

Another lovely apron for the same purpose is made of handkerchief cambric and the appliqué leaves and flowers of Brabant lace make a beautiful finish for the edge. Individual taste may be expressed in the arrangement. The ties are wide satin ribbon caught here and there by motifs of embroidery and the effect is altogether unique and bewitching.

In fact, there is no limit to these charming adjuncts to house costume which the ingenious woman may fashion from odd bits of lace, some organdie, bobbinet, or other thin material, and pretty ribbons. There are such exquisite things to be had in Pompadour ribbons nowadays that it is a constant temptation to experiment along these lines.

Do not fail to read the

November Pictorial Review

if you are interested in the practical care of infants.

"Common Sense in the Care of Babies"

will be treated in an authoritative manner by one of the most prominent of New York physicians who knows whereof he speaks. If you feel that you have something to learn here is your opportunity for enlightenment

The Housewife

Readers desiring information concerning the paragraphs on this page should enclose stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date.

Best Color for Dyeing. In re-dyeing any material, either at home or at the hands of a professional, bear in mind that pale-blue fabrics will take the dye better than those of any other color.

To Finish the Seams. Seams of sewing-machine work are best finished off by turning the material around and working back a short distance.

Exterminating the Dandelion. A good time to exterminate the dandelion is in the Autumn. It cannot be done by digging up the plant, for it is impossible to extract all of the root and later on twice as many plants will spring up. The best way is to pour gasoline all around and into the centre of the plant, and in a few days it will shrivel up and die.

To Freshen Gilt Frames. Apply the white of an egg with a camel's-hair brush to a gilt frame that has become fly-specked and discolored, and the marks will disappear. Another good thing for brightening gilt frames is to rub them over with cold water in which onions have been boiled.

Washing Chamois Leather. In order to obviate stiffness after washing chamois leather, add a few drops of ammonia to a basin of lukewarm suds and wash the skin carefully in this. Rinse in fresh water to which a little ammonia has been added. Do not wring the water out, but squeeze between the hands, and dry as quickly as possible in the open air or near the kitchen range. While drying, rub well between the hands, and pull repeatedly to prevent it from becoming hard.

Avoid Conflict in Small Matters. Members of a household who are at home all day should not interfere with the privileges of those who return home tired and who desire the use of the bath to freshen up before the dinner hour. Consideration in these small matters makes for happiness in the home.

To Darken Tan Shoes. When your tan shoes begin to grow shabby-looking, the skin of a banana is an excellent remedy. First remove all dust, and then rub the inside of the skin over the boots. Finally polish with a clean, soft duster. Some people wipe the leather over with a mixture of ammonia and sweet-oil, which is also good.

A Magazine Holder. In order to make a neat magazine holder, take four pieces of paste-board, a little larger than the magazines. Cover each board on one side with pretty flowered cretonne or a bit of linen with a spray of flowers embroidered upon it; then place two pieces of cardboard together around the edge. Near the corners, bands of wide elastic should be slipped between the pasteboards and sewed firmly in place, allowing as much space between the two covers as you are likely to need. Six or seven inches is the usual length for the elastics. The four bands hold the magazines firmly between the covers and the whole presents an attractive appearance upon the table.

Allow the Beds to Air. Some women pride themselves upon the fact that their beds are never seen unmade; that before they go down to breakfast it is immaculately remade, with its French bolster and its starched "shams," and its interior, alas! still warm. It may be a radiant piece of furniture, but all the same it is a fusty, unhealthy sleeping place. See to it that every part of your bed is thoroughly aired before being remade.

Another Fallacy. The old fashion of folding the clothing when it is removed at night is now also obsolete. Children used to be taught to take off their garments and fold them one over the other on a chair, but this remnant of early Victorian tidiness is out of date, and it is now considered that when removed they should be separated and suspended on hangers where they can be thoroughly ventilated.

To Prevent Moths. In addition to camphor and the ordinary preventives any substance that is highly aromatic will keep away moths. Tobacco leaves, whole cloves, pieces of cedar wood, English lavender or oil of geranium, if scattered among furs or woolen things that are packed in trunks or bureau drawers, will effectually guard against any damage by moths. Gum camphor is also satisfactory, and it is well to know that not only moths, but mice, will not disturb anything in which it is placed.

Altering a Sleeve. If a sleeve is too narrow increase the size at the inside seam, and if it is too wide take it in at the outside seam. In changing the length of a sleeve, cut the pattern in half at the elbow and take half the required reduction from either side, or if the sleeve is to be made longer, add one-half the length on either side.

REMEMBER

that in ordering perforated embroidery patterns, hats from the millinery lessons, sun-plaiting for skirts, or pinned paper patterns the order must be sent to our main office at

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which gives a smart set-up to the figure, and is expansible and elastic, yielding to a breath, while duly maintaining the form and leaving nothing to be desired in the way of beauty and pose.

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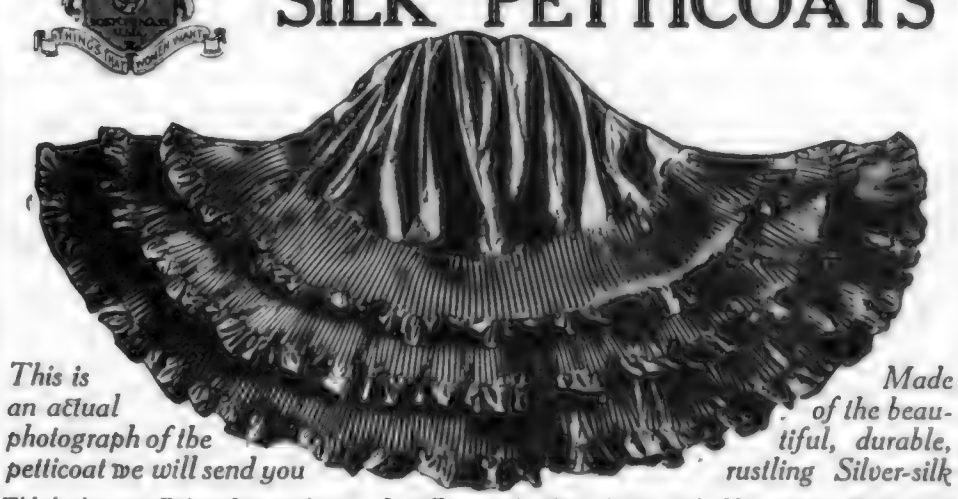
To Women Who Wear
SILK PETTICOATS



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Made of the beautiful, durable, rustling Silver-silk

This is the new Fedora flare petticoat. In taffeta silk it retails for $11.00. Exquisite in design, perfect in finish and fitting qualities, it is a petticoat which you will be proud to own.

If Made in Taffeta it will split and crack particularly in those little hot pressed plaitings, and after a few wearings will be totally unfit for use.

If Made in Silver-silk it won't split, won't crack, won't tear. It will positively outwear the dress itself. These are the reasons we have selected this most difficult of patterns to demonstrate the superior qualities of Silver-silk.

We have studied the petticoat problem for years and have solved it with our new and beautiful fabric, Silver-silk. It is a fabric we can absolutely guarantee. We are anxious to prove this to you and to do so and advertise Silver-silk, knowing that a delighted customer is the best possible advertisement, we will make for you one of these lovely petticoats in Silver-silk and send it to you for only Two dollars and fifty cents; you could hardly buy enough of any kind of material for a petticoat for that little sum, let alone the cost of making, yet we will send you this model skirt made to your measure matching any color you desire, all ready to put on and wear. We will also fully prepay all express charges. **$2.50**

Don't you think you owe it to yourself to take advantage of this exceptional offer?

That you may be fully assured on every point we will add that if you are in the slightest way dissatisfied with the Silver-silk petticoat we send you, you may, indeed we urge you to, return it and we will refund your money at once.

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Please send me a SILVER-SILK Petticoat.
*Color*_____ *Front Length*_____
*Around Hips*_____ *Waist*_____
Write name and address in margin. M 4

Tidbits of Fun and Nonsense

"Laugh and the world laughs with you"

RECEIVED THE PRIZE

A woman's club was formed whose principal purpose was to consider domestic affairs for mutual benefit, and every month when the members met, prizes were offered for the best answer or solution to a subject which had been presented at the previous meeting. At one of the meetings it was proposed to offer as an essay the subject, "How best to preserve a husband's love." At the following meeting a number of answers were received, some very effusive and elaborate, but the one that obtained *the prize* was a very tart and pointed one. The answer to the question, "How to preserve a husband's love," was "Feed the beast well."

NO EXPOSURES THERE

New Bookkeeper (to employer)—"How shall I enter up the $5,000 that your old bookkeeper ran away with—profit and loss?"

Employer—"No; charge it to running expenses."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

ON THE BEACH

"Skimmyman is so thin he always has to wear a checked suit."

"How's that?"

"Why, if he were stripes, he'd fall out between the bars."—*Detroit Free Press.*

WILLING TO OBLIGE

Editor—"Your narrative is too bald."

Author—"Very well. I will introduce some hair-raising incidents."

A CAREFUL GIRL

"I hope, Jennie, that you have given the matter serious consideration," said a lady to a servant girl who had "given notice," because she was to be married "that day two weeks."

"Oh, I have, ma'am," was the earnest reply. "I have been to two fortune-tellers, and a clairvoyant, and looked in a sign-book, and dreamt on a lock of his hair, and been to one of those astrologers, and to a palmist, and they all say to go ahead, ma'am. I ain't one to marry reckless like, ma'am."

A CONCRETE EXAMPLE

"Thomas," said the teacher of the class in physiology, "can you give a familiar instance of the power of the human system to adapt itself to changed conditions?"

"Yes'm," responded Tommy Tucker. "My aunt gained a hundred pounds in flesh in less'n a year, an' her skin didn't crack a bit."

HARD LINES

It is said that at least four hundred and fifty thousand meteors fall from the heavens and strike the earth every hour during the year; and yet, when a man goes home with a damaged hat, and tells his wife that he was struck by a meteor, she will not believe him!

AN EXPENSIVE NECK

Ostrich (hurriedly hiding his head in the sand): "Too bad! There's my haberdasher with his beastly bill for neckties!"

AN AMBIGUOUS ANSWER

(From The Bystander)

Father (violently): "Now, see here, Molly, don't let me catch you and young Dovecot flirting together in the conservatory again."

Daughter (demurely): "No, father, you sha'n't."

AN EXPERIENCED VIEW

Bride (prettily)—"I wonder why they call a wife's allowance pin money?"

Matron (savagely)—"Because money to buy enough pins to hold her old clothes together is about all the average man thinks a woman needs."

A GOOD IDEA

"Dorothy always begins a novel in the middle."

"What's that for?"

"Why, then she has two problems to be excited over—how the story will end, and how it will begin."

SOMETHING OF A FEAT

Millionaire (showing his library to distinguished novelist)—"See them books?"

Distinguished Novelist—"Yes."

Millionaire—"All bound in calf, ain't they?"

Distinguished Novelist—"So they are."

Millionaire (proudly)—"Well, sir, I killed all them calves myself."

A DESIRABLE PROCEEDING

Mistress (severely)—"If such a thing occurs again, Norah, I shall have to get another servant."

Norah—"I wish yer would. There's quite enough work for two of us."

THE HEIGHT OF MEANNESS

Blinks—"Just heard of the stingiest man in town—makes his whole family use the same porous plaster."

Jinks—"That's nothing. Squeezem, across the way, has taught his girls to write a small hand to save ink."

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING

He—"Do you know, darling, that I think it makes me a better man every time I kiss you?"

She—"Well, at the pace you are going now there will soon be no more room for improvement."

THAT WAS ALL

Effie—Jack and I fished for four hours yesterday."

Elsie—"Catch anything?"

Effie (coyly)—"Only Jack."

WHY IT WOULDN'T COOK

At a gas cookery exhibition an old farmer entered, who, having listened to the merits of gas cooking stoves, ordered and paid for a cooker, which was duly sent to his home. About three months after, the said farmer called on the manager, complaining that the gas cooker was a fraud, and that he had tried everything, and nothing would cook in the "dinky" thing. The manager asked if anything were wrong with his gas, to which he replied:

"Gas! What's gas?"

PAT GOT THE JOB

An English Lord advertised for a coachman. An Irishman, an Englishman and a Scotchman answered the advertisement.

English Lord—"You want a position as coachman?"

Englishman—"Yes, my lord."

"How close can you drive to the edge of a precipice without going over it?"

"Six inches, my lord."

"Very good."

English Lord to Scotchman—"Well, how close can *you* drive to the edge of the precipice without driving over it?"

Scotchman—"Three inches."

"Better."

Pat was the next and last applicant.

"Well, Pat," asked the English Lord, "how close can *you* drive to the edge of the precipice without driving over it?"

Pat—"Begorrah, I wouldn't drive near it at all, at all."

ALMOST

"I bought a new clock the other day," observed Bejiggers; "and had it set up in the hall. That very evening my wife and I went for a short walk, and when we returned we found the clock——"

"Gone?" interjects the finish-other-people's-stories person.

"Not quite," explains Bejiggers. "But we found it going."

A GOOD EXCUSE

John comes into the house in a very sorry plight.

"Mercy on us," exclaims the father, "how you look! You are soaked."

"Please, papa, I fell into the canal."

"What! With your new trousers on?"

"Yes, papa, I didn't have time to take them off."

IN SELF-DEFENSE

Music Seller—"Here is that book, ma'am, 'How to Play the Piano."

Lady of the House—"What book? I didn't order any book."

Music Seller—"No, ma'am; but the neighbors did, and they told me to bring it to you."

A SUGGESTION

Miss Fuzzle—"I want to break my engagement with Mr. Sapple, but I don't know how to do it without driving the poor fellow to suicide."

Little Brother—"Why don't you let him see you in curl-papers just once?"

STRANGE, BUT TRUE

The work of a carriage wheel never begins until it's tired.

APPLE OF PARIS

Readers desiring information about the paragraphs on this page should enclose a stamped envelope stating the page and date.

Physicians who give the subject thought seem pretty well agreed that drinking too much does not do half so much harm in the world as eating too much. Eating stimulates the gastric glands and provokes a secretion of the digestive juices; but food eaten without appetite is the cause of gastric disturbance. It is desirable that we should always rise from a meal with the power of eating more if we were so minded, without feeling positively hungry. We should study what suits us. If our cheeks become too ruddy after eating, it is a sure sign we are eating more than we can digest readily; this would spoil the most beautiful face in the world. No one looks well whose digestion is out of order. The old saying that "L'appétit vient en mangeant" has been proved scientifically from experiments.

EATING TOO FAST

We are all apt to eat too fast. Food should be taken under pleasant aspects, amid merry conversation; if so, it will do us twice the good. Too much tea, too much coffee, too much butter, all act deleteriously on the skin, and therefore should be avoided. There are always fashionable crazes. Do you remember Corney Grain's witticisms on the variety of things people drank at fashionable dinner parties? Now we are getting over that craze in favor of abhorring alcohol *in toto;* at all events, as far as ladies are concerned, the majority neither take wine nor liquor.

THE LAWS OF BEAUTY

Upon consulting a beauty specialist the other day well versed in the laws of hygiene, the following rules were enjoined to show off the face at its best and have the general physique in perfection: no wine or spirits, no beer, no tea, plenty of fruit, eating an apple first thing in the morning, and a tumbler of water the last thing at night. Plenty of vegetables of the more common sort were recommended as wholesome, such as carrots, cabbage, beets, watercress, and similar simple fare. White meats, and not too much of them, plenty of fish, were enjoined, and no highly spiced or cooked up dishes. Above all, we are to pay attention to the bath; a tepid one must be taken daily. A little common vinegar is not bad in it, with sage leaves soaked therein. Some salt is another good thing, and a few drops of tincture of myrrh. These reliable items of advice are needed.

HYGIENE OF THE HAIR

Women are learning how all-important is the treatment of the hair; no one looks smart unless the hair is well dressed, and it cannot be satisfactorily treated if it is not kept in a sound hygienic state. The present modes of hairdressing nearly always necessitate having the hair waved; if this is not natural, the proper thing to do is to go to the best hairdresser's and have it waved on the most improved principles. In such hands it will last for a long time, and, as the wave remains in, it will be just what it ought to be, whereas amateur efforts are most fallacious. The great fault in hairdressing when recourse has to be had to false hair is that we overdo it.

If young girls were taught at an early age how to brush their hair daily or nightly, and continued to do so all their lives, the hair specialist profession would become a sinecure. The hairs are frequently broken by too hard a brush improperly used. It should be employed firmly, and be carried down to the very tips of the hair at every stroke.

CLEANLINESS ADVISED

It is not a pleasant thing to say, but women are not clean enough about the treatment of their hair; they are not careful in having the hair washed frequently, nor the brushes either. Avoid a tangle; after the hair is well washed, wrap the head up in a soft towel, and dry by pressing, not rubbing. Directly something wrong is apparent, grayness or falling off, recourse should be had to good advice from people competent to give it, or the chances are you will use any but the right thing, and treat the scalp with what is least likely to do any good at all. We have known hair that began to have a gray tone creeping over it cured (not dyed) by careful treatment with knowledge; it was premature, not due to time. There is a season in life when those who object to grayness must dye, and the methods of doing this are now so safe and so sure that there is no difficulty whatever about it, if you consult the best sources. But most women of good taste prefer nowadays to wear gray hair than have it dyed.

HYGIENE OF THE SKIN

Delay is dangerous; it is just as silly to let the hair get the better of one by not attending to any difficulties that arise as to ignore the importance of seeing at once to eczema or any other eruption that comes out on the face. Very often prompt action will avail to get over the difficulty, but after long neglect all the king's horses and all the king's men can do but little; then probably a long doctor's bill will have to be paid, for the blood gets in a bad state. Those blessed with healthy constitutions can easily cope with difficulties, but the less lucky folk with an hereditary taint find a very different tale, and, once let the impurity establish itself in the blood, it comes to stay much longer than it is wanted. Therefore, be prompt in all such matters.

PRESERVING THE COMPLEXION

Many and varied are the uses to which cold cream may be put, because of its soothing and healing qualities and the fact that it contains valuable medicinal properties. One must be careful, however, to procure the right kind of cold cream, as every preparation so labeled will not produce the same results. At least so a number of our subscribers, who speak highly of a cold cream which they have used, report.

There is nothing so soothing to the skin after exposure to the wind in automobiling or sailing as a gentle massage with cold cream.

THE BUTTERMILK BATH

Buttermilk is said to possess a quality which is especially grateful to some complexions and exceedingly beautifying. If your skin is thick and sallow and oily, the astringent qualities in the milk will correct that and render it white and free from oil, and like a glove for smoothness. If your skin is thin and sensitive, the sort that a strong wind will dry and crack, the buttermilk will here act as an emollient, making it soft and velvety, and at the same time impervious to the bad effects of sudden changes of temperature.

If you sunburn and tan and are inclined to freckle, the buttermilk acts as a bleach, whitening and refining the skin as nothing else will. It stimulates the pores and is a corrective for most of the minor ailments and imperfections to which the skin is prone.

FACIAL MASSAGE

One writer has voiced recently the opinion that facial massage induces the growth of hair, and says: "For the face any motion that is at all similar to massage is to be avoided.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 68 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend

'Gouraud's Cream'

as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe.

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin

No other cosmetic will do it.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

SEND FOR A JAR

Larkin Cold Cream

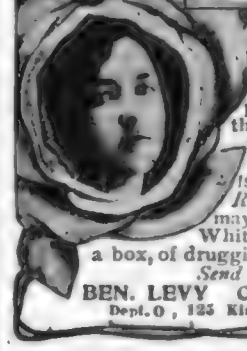
Thousands of women use no other. A perfect emollient, pure, delightfully perfumed, smooth and creamy and never becomes watery, greasy and rancid like the ordinary kind. Sold direct only.

25 CENTS POSTPAID

Larkin Cold Cream keeps the skin clean, soft, beautiful and healthy and the complexion clear. Invaluable for healing and preventing chafing, chapping of hands and lips, roughness, etc. Send stamps or coin.

LARKIN CO., Station D, Buffalo, N. Y.

LABLACHE FACE POWDER



Gives to its users a complexion as smooth and velvety, and as delicate in its coloring, as the petals of a rose. It effaces the harm done by sun and wind during vacation days.

Lablache Face Powder is pure and harmless. *Refuse substitutes.* They may be dangerous. Flesh, White, Pink, or Cream, 50c. a box, of druggists or by mail.

Send 10c. for sample.

BEN. LEVY CO., French Perfumers
Dept. O, 125 Kingston St., Boston, Mass.

PEARL'S CRYSTAL LOTION

Will give you a clear, transparent, beautiful complexion. It is perfectly harmless, cleanses, purifies, and removes all blemishes, giving the skin and flesh a beautiful clearness. It is not a paint, powder or grease. Used by the elite everywhere.

Price, 75c. and . . . $2

Sent direct on order. Avoid substitutes and imitations.

TREMONT TOILET CO.
11 Blackstone Sq., Boston

ROUND ARMS
PRETTY NECK
PLUMP FIGURE

GUARANTEED

ADIPOCENE will give you a perfect figure (develops any part) or your money refunded. The purest and most moderately priced preparation you could buy. Booklet free. ALLAH-NHIM CO., Room 1301, 66 Broadway, N. Y.

Echoes From The Stage

HELENA FREDERICK, A KEITH-PROCTOR STAR

THE return of the theatrical managers from Europe—those men behind the guns of our amusements—has thrown a spirit of life and excitement into the dead atmosphere of the theatres and awakened our pleasures of anticipation.

Eleanor Robson is to have a great repertoire season, opening with Zangwill's "Nurse Marjorie," at the Liberty Theatre, and including Rostand's "La Princesse Lointaine" or "The Lady of Dreams." Ellen Terry is to come over in Shaw's "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." There are to be new comedies by Barrie, Augustus Thomas and George Ade, and by several French and English playrights, and our own Clyde Fitch will offer his dramatization of Edith Wharton's very poor but popular novel, "The House of Mirth," with Fay Davis as Lily Bart.

MARGARET ANGLIN IN "THE GREAT DIVIDE"

Inasmuch as the Shuberts will have fifteen musical comedies, Dillingham five, Klaw & Erlanger as many or more, and Savage no less, each requiring from twenty to fifty coryphées, it is a serious question where they are to come from—those beauties with melodious voices—as a famine in chorus girls is predicted.

Margaret Anglin will occupy the Princess Theatre this season, and will appear in three new plays—"The Great Divide," "The Eternal Feminine" and "Mrs. Dane's Defense." Mrs. Carter-Payne's marriage, which was a midsummer madness that electrified the Rialto, does not appear to have interfered with Mr. Belasco's plans for her—although not yet announced.

We are promised a return of Ruth St. Denis in Oriental dances, and Rose Stahl in "The Chorus Lady," which was a great London success.

JESSIE MILLWARD IN "HYPOCRITES"

TRULY SHATTUCK IN "THE GOVERNOR'S SON"

RICHARD BENNETT IN "THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

The Season and the Hour

Complexion Blemishes—Freckles, Tan and Roughened Skin, Born of Summer Winds and Heat, Must Be Removed Before the Advent of Winter

By JULIA MARIA WAKELIE

HOME again from far and near—from mountain or seashore, or from a foreign shore, come trooping womankind, with spirits happy, and it is to be hoped, good health assured. It depends upon individual temperament whether the acquirement of beauty, with its resulting preservation of youth, is of deep personal interest to these fair women. We will presume that each and all desire to retard the too-familiar approach of Father Time, and that not one in the tens of thousands who have figured at the fashionable resorts this Summer has once regretted any strenuous endeavor on her part to preserve her natural charms. The main object that will now interest alike the fashionable belle and the woman of business in the fair month of October—or the hour of their return, be it early or later—is the removal of all fashionable blemishes from Summer heat, and the whitening of arms and hands made brown by athletic sports in the open air, or perchance by the loose mesh of the long silk gloves, now worn with the fashionable elbow sleeves, through which the hot wind plays with an unwarranted freedom.

FRECKLES A COMPLEXION DESTROYER

The mirror that reveals to a woman, young or advancing in years, a full crop of freckles, the outcome of the year's heated months, tells a sorry tale, for of all persistent, obstinate complexion evils, the freckle is the worst. The brown spots, big, little or continuous, absolutely refuse to stir, and the woman thus afflicted is obliged to draw upon her full reserve of patience. Obstinacy is not all powerful, however; it can be overcome, and freckles with all their obstinacy and "firmness of base," can be removed. Of this fact, let every despairing woman be assured. On no account, however, must she be so indifferent to her charms as to allow the disfigurement of freckles to continue, thinking that they will, in time, wear away. There is no greater mistake in the line of complexion endeavor. The vivid brown of the freckles will gradually change to an indelible faded yellow, but to disappear entirely, without the aid of special cure and a specific remedy, is an almost unknown occurrence. The application to the face of so-called acid preparations, removing the skin from the face, and thus the freckles, is a still greater mistake. Soreness and sometimes blood-poison follow.

BEAUTY AND EFFICIENCY

The struggle between the beautiful and the plain but efficient woman has been long and continued; pages upon pages of newspaper and magazine comment on the subject have been filed away; one is moved to pity the woman decidedly plain, and while sympathizing with her, to emphasize the efficiency of her own accomplishments as against the beauty of her rival.

The man who thoughtlessly in a New York daily misled many of his feminine readers by telling them, as an instance of business ethics, that the "lady book-keeper" who invariably has her trial-balance correct at the end of the month may be as homely and ill-tempered as she pleases, without the slightest danger of being supplanted by the pretty young girl who absent-mindedly enters the orders while mentally designing a fetching creation, did not know his facts.

What a mistake. The principle is wrong, and, besides, is there any positive reason to believe that the handsome woman may not also be as "invariably correct" as the "homely and ill-tempered"? Are beauty and exactness forever out of accord, and business responsibility assumed only by the handsome? What nonsense! A visit through the mercantile section of our city will dispel that illusion. Beautiful women and faithful service go hand in hand to the great interest of an army of employers.

Woe betide the business woman who places too much confidence in her efficiency, with little attention to her complexion, and the neatness of her person. A clear, fresh skin, free of all blemish, and a beautiful rounded figure, are actual business assets, as valuable as a society belle's sought-for attractions. The best clerk in the world, returning from her Summer vacation with a blistered nose, a face brown with tan, and spotted with freckles gives evidence of the good times she has enjoyed, but is not as attractive

WOMANLY BEAUTY

as the cheery girl, who comes in bringing the very atmosphere of sunshine in her happy, radiant face, aglow with health and free of facial blemish. It is well for every woman, at home and abroad, to know that if a good, healing flesh-food is used on the face, habitually, through the Summer, the complexion will not be harmed. The Dr. Charles flesh food preserves and also cures. It will prevent a poor skin and will cure a bad one by its healing properties.

What is true of the clerk in the office is also true of the returning mother and sweetheart. "Absence makes the heart grow fonder," we are told, but tan, wrinkles and freckles are not beautifying, and the long-absent tourist should look to the needs of her complexion.

The application of the Dr. Charles flesh food to facial massage, if the treatment is performed in its own proper way, will not only improve the figure, but banish complexion defects. Freckles will flee, and tan be no more; blackheads will lose their heads, and wrinkles give place to good, firm, unlined flesh; the bust will round into its own beautiful proportions, and the neck will show its perfect slope from throat to bust.

THE COMPLEXION'S SAFEGUARD

It is absolutely foolish to allow wind and sun to run riot over the face, neck, arms and hands, causing a havoc that brings a temporary fall of forty degrees at least in Love's thermometer.

You extend no admiration to the genuine country girl who comes to the city with a face as brown as the proverbial berry, and a skin red, rough and freckled; but you look no better than she does to the eyes of love. Love is blind, to be sure, but never was a man, not actually devoid of sight, so blind that he could not discern a freckle, a blister or a blotch of tan, on a woman's face.

Now is the season, and the hour is at hand, when all defects of the complexion, that come with Summer jauntings, should be eliminated. It is an easy task to "one who knows," and all may know who intelligently seek the remedy and overcome the cause.

BEAUTY IS EVER JEALOUS

She demands an almost constant attention, and especially in the Autumn is she exacting. The complexion not alone claims a full amount of care, but the figure. It is apt to be either outgrown, or to show a falling off—generally the latter. The extra exertion of Summer sports causes the outlines of the figure to vary. The face, the throat, the neck and the bust require the stimulation of massage with the Dr. Charles flesh food.

"THE ART OF MASSAGE"

The handsome book thus named, published by Dr. Charles, and fully illustrated, teaches the art of massage completely. Costly massage-experts need not be consulted by one who studies well Dr. Charles' instruction as contained in this book. Dr. Charles will send a copy of the "Art of Massage," and a small sample of the flesh-food, for 10 cents, to cover the cost of mailing.

The regular price of the Flesh Food is $1.00 per box, but to introduce it into thousands of new homes, we are informed, the Dr. Charles Co., 108 Fulton St., New York, will send two boxes for $1.00 if THE PICTORIAL REVIEW is mentioned.

"A Blessing on Your Head"

ED. PINAUD'S
Eau de Quinine HAIR TONIC

A woman's hair can be made Cupid's strongest ally. I wish that all young women would realize this. What is more alluring than a luxuriant growth of hair? And it is well within the power of all women to cultivate a wealth of it by devoting a little time each day to **hair culture.**

Thin and falling hair in nearly every case is caused by dandruff, which, when allowed to thrive, practically starves the hair roots.

Have you ever seen a beautiful rose bush gradually droop and lose its vigor? This condition comes from starvation, caused generally by minute insects attacking the roots and consuming the life principles. The only remedy is to get at the roots and remove the **cause** treating the branches, leaves and blooms will not avail.

And so, if your hair is starving, you must attack the cause **under** the scalp and neutralize its harmful work, and to accomplish this a good hair tonic is necessary. The inferiority of average hair remedies is due to the fact that they have no effect on the **causes** of hair starvation, being only designed to make the hair "look pretty" for a time, which explains why most of them are so short-lived. They cannot be compared to **ED. PINAUD'S EAU DE QUININE,** which, besides being a splendid hair dressing, is the **deadly enemy** of **dandruff** and its **causes.** Upon being applied it goes at once to the center of the trouble, and with persistent and faithful use will prove indeed "A blessing on your head."

Ed. Pinaud's American Offices
Pinaud Building

I would like to send you, without charge, a little book, "MESSAGES FROM THE STARS." Write for it TO-DAY, and if you desire a sample bottle of ED. PINAUD'S Eau de Quinine HAIR TONIC, send 10 cents also. The sample will convince you as to the delightful and refreshing stimulation which follows the use of this time-tried tonic.

When writing kindly mention your dealer's name.

ED. PINAUD, Parfumeur
86 Fifth Avenue NEW YORK

Runs Smoothly

Belding's Silk Thread always runs smooth, is free from knots and imperfections and will not break.

The name **BELDING** stamped on your spool is a guarantee that each spool contains full number of yards marked—**no short measure. Belding's New Process Embroidery Silks** will not fade and are superior in lustre and quality to all others.

FREE

Our Quarterly Fashion Sheet, showing correct Paris Fall and Winter designs, 1906, sent upon request. Also one complete pattern and lesson how to make garment free for five empty Belding spools or twelve embroidery tags and four cents in stamps or coin to pay postage. These designs are strictly new and will please you. Write to-day. Dept. E.

BELDING BROS. & CO., Silk Mfrs., 526-528 Bwy., NEW YORK CITY

HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA

QUICKLY CURED BY USING

DR. WHITEHALL'S MEGRIMINE

Write for a trial box—we send it **without cost.** If you suffer from headache or neuralgia, Megrimine is a necessity—the most reliable remedy on the market. Cures any headache in thirty minutes. After one trial you will never be without it. Twenty years of success places Megrimine at the head of all remedies for painful nervous troubles. For sale by all druggists, or address

The DR. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO., 307 N. Main Street, South Bend, Ind.

No. 1562. Girls' Surplice Dress. One-piece straight gathered skirt with tucks at lower edge. Cut in sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1680. Girls' Plaited Dress, with an adjustable collar and one-piece plaited skirt. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1625. Child's One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 3¼ yards of 32-inch material.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 2025. Girls' Guimpe Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material with 1½ yards of 36-inch material for guimpe.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1400. Girls' Suit, with Norfolk jacket and five-gored plaited skirt. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 3½ yards of 54-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1373. Girls' Dress, consisting of a shirt-waist closed in the back and a plaited skirt. Cut in sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires about 4½ yards of 36-inch material.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1624. Girls' Blouse Suit. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 7¾ yards of 27-inch material.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 2053. Girls' Guimpe Dress, with straight gathered skirt. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 3¾ yards of 32-inch material with 1½ yards of 36-inch material for the guimpe.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1732. Child's One-piece Dress, suitable for boy or girl. Cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 3½ yards of 27-inch material.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 2034. Child's Long Coat, with a notched collar. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material with 5 yards of braid. Price, 15 cents.

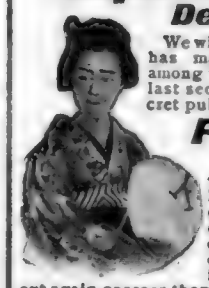
No. 2031. Child's Round Yoke Apron. Cut in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1298. Girls' Blouse Dress, with a sailor collar and an eleven-gored skirt. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 12 requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

These Patterns, in the sizes quoted, can be obtained from THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY direct, or any of our agents.

HAIR RESTORER
HALE'S TURKISH ELIXIR
has been used for fifty years to restore gray, streaked or faded hair to natural color quickly and permanently; harmless; does not stain, stick or grease; gives perfectly natural **Light Brown, Dark Brown** or **Black.** Promotes the growth, removes dandruff, cools the scalp, **beautifies** the hair. Price, 50c. Triple quantities, $1.00. Trial size, 25c. **Tremont Toilet Co., 11 Franklin Sq., Boston.**
HALE'S TURKISH ELIXIR

A Wonderful
Superfluous Hair
Destroyer



We will send to any lady the secret that has made superfluous hair unknown among the ladies of Japan. We have at last secured permission to make the secret public, and full information is

FREE to Anyone

It is a simple, easy means by which any lady, in the privacy of her home, can **destroy** all trace of superfluous hair **in a few seconds, without pain, injury or ill-effects.** Do not experiment with dangerous instruments or chemicals which make the hair grow out again coarser than before, when you can be **permanently** rid of all trace by this secret. Write today. The information is **Free.**

Japanese Imp'g Co., 289-B W'inster St. Providence, R.I.

HAIR ON THE FACE
NECK AND ARMS.
Instantly Removed Without Injury to the Most Delicate Skin

In compounding, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We named the new discovery

"MODENE"

Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. **IT CANNOT FAIL. Modene supersedes electrolysis.** Used by people of refinement and recommended by all who have tested its merits. Modene sent by mail in safety mailing-cases on receipt of $1.00 per bottle. Postage stamps taken. Address

MODENE MFG. CO., DEPT. 105, Cincinnati, O.

DARKEN YOUR GRAY HAIR

DUBY'S OZARK HERBS

DUBY'S OZARK HERBS restore gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures and prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a soft, glossy and healthy appearance. **IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP,** is not sticky or dirty, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate silver, copperas or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. **PACKAGE MAKES ONE PINT.** It will produce the most luxuriant tresses from dry, coarse or wiry hair, and bring back the color it originally was before it turned gray. Full size package sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents.

OZARK HERB CO., Block 32, St. Louis, Mo.

Superfluous Hair

Permanently removed. CURE GUARANTEED. Free trial treatment at office demonstrating latest scientific method registered Washington, 1905. NO ELECTRICITY OR POISONS. $1.00 Package will convince you of my cure.

Mme. Maymo, Face Specialist
Dept. B. **320 Fifth Ave., 32d St., N. Y. City**

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ELECTROZOL MASSAGE CREAM is made to destroy hair—and does it. Affects only the hair, whitens and beautifies the skin. Nothing compares with it. Composed of two cerates which are applied by massage a few moments. This causes atrophy of the hair bulb; thus the hair dies. Contained in collapsible tubes. Price, $2.00; guaranteed. **SAMPLE LARGE ENOUGH FOR ANY MILD CASE, FIFTY CENTS.** Money back if unsatisfactory.

Electrozol Co., Dep't 99, Detroit, Mich.

FRECKLES REMOVED

We can positively remove any case of freckles with **STILLMAN'S FRECKLE CREAM**

This is a strong assertion, but we will refund your money if not satisfied. Our remedy is prepared for this one ailment. Write for particulars. **STILLMAN FRECKLE CREAM COMPANY, Dept. "B," Aurora, Illinois**

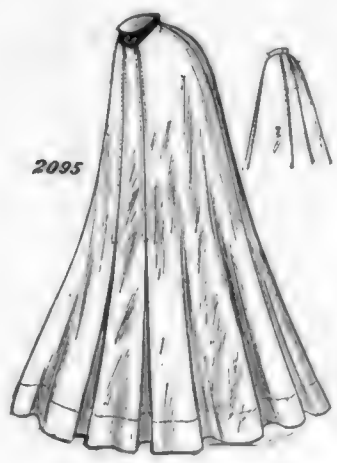
Sent on Approval. Send No Money. **$1.50**

We Will Trust You 10 Days HAIR SWITCH

Send a lock of your hair and we will mail a 2¼ oz. 22 inch short stem fine human hair switch to match. If of extraordinary value, remit $1.50 in ten days, or sell three and get your switch **FREE** Extra shades a little more. Inclose 5c postage. Send sample for estimate and free beauty book.

Mrs. Ayer's Hair Emporium, Dept. 392 17 Quincy St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 1771. Girls' Dress. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 3½ yards of 42-inch material and 1 yard of contrasting material.
Price, 15 cents.



No. 2095. Ladies' Six-gored Skirt, laid in inverted plaits in the front and back. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 6½ yards of 42-inch material.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1899. Child's Reefer. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 3½ yards of 36 inch material.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 2035. Girls' Coat. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 42-inch material.
Price, 10 cents.

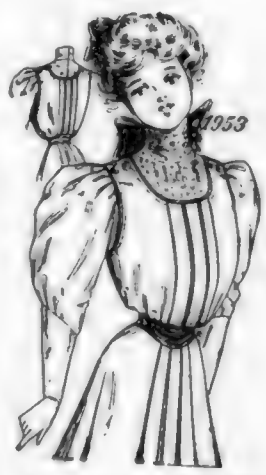
No. 1957. Misses' Shirt-waist Suit. Cut in sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 4¼ yards of 42-inch material.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1981. Girls' Sailor Suit. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years Size 8 requires 3½ yards of 48-inch material.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 2057. Boys' Russian Suit. Cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 3 yards of 44-inch material.
Price, 15 cents.

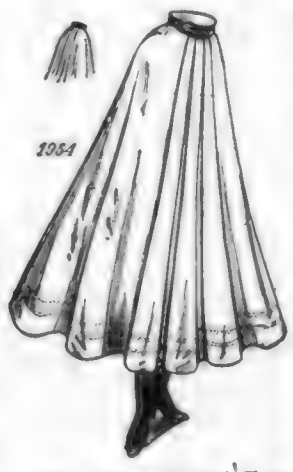
No. 1503. Ladies' Plaited Shirt-waist without lining, and plain shirt sleeve. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 2055. Boys' Russian Suit. Cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 3 yards of 42-inch material.
Price, 15 cents.



No. 1953. Misses' Guimpe Blouse, which slips on over the head and fastens on the shoulders. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1859. Misses' Dress, consisting of a blouse and an eleven-gored skirt. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 years requires 8 yards of 32-inch material and 2 yards of silk.
Price, 15 cents.



No. 1954. Misses' Four-gored Skirt, with box-plaits in the front and back. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years.
Price, 15 cents.

These Patterns, in the sizes quoted, can be obtained from us direct, or any of our agents. THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY.

"GET-THIN"
WHY BE SO FLESHY?

ABSOLUTELY no reason exists for any person afflicted with excessive fat remaining in that condition and suffering the torments and humiliation that are ever with them. **WHY SUFFER?** This deplorable condition can be quickly and easily cured! And cured to stay! without inconvenience and with little expense. In fact at **OUR EXPENSE,** for we guarantee to refund your money if all we claim does not result from taking

"GET-THIN"
A HARMLESS TONIC

$5.00 PER BOTTLE.

No Rigid Dieting — **Improves the Figure**
Not a Purgative — **Beautifies the Complexion**
No Excessive Exercising — **Tones the System.**

Loss 3 to 5 POUNDS PER WEEK by taking the new scientific remedy which we guarantee will reduce the weight of any fat man or woman on earth, or money will be refunded. Try for once an honest and perfectly safe obesity cure. One full bottle does the work.

$1 SPECIAL OFFER

To any interested party sending $1.00, mentioning this paper, and giving us the name of just one person suffering from excessive flesh, we will send in plain package a **$1.00 SPECIAL BOTTLE of GET-THIN,** which will last one month and prove conclusively and to entire satisfaction and at small cost (25 cents per week) that the above statement is honest and absolutely true. Furthermore, if you wish to continue the treatment, you may do so at the small cost of **$1.00 PER MONTH** for our **SPECIAL BOTTLE.** On the other hand, if it fails in any particular we will cheerfully refund your money. This offer holds good but a limited time. This remedy is only sold by

THE EXCLUSIVE DRUG COMPANY
332 E. 17th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Superfluous Hair Destroyed Forever

FREE TO ANY LADY

If you are afflicted with a humiliating, disfiguring growth of hair, or any other blemish on face, neck, arms or hands, write me at once and I will tell you how to **DESTROY IT FOREVER FREE.** Many claim to REMOVE hair temporarily. I enable you to absolutely kill it forever at home, privately, painlessly, without the slightest risk of bad effects, and at the same time to secure a perfect complexion and be **Beautiful.** Don't experiment with dangerous apparatus, liquids, powders, etc. My method endorsed by scientists and doctors, and is **guaranteed** by me. ($100,000 assets back of my guarantee.) Write to-day and be glad forever. Remember this offer is **free.** Simply write me.

D. J. MAHLER, 240-B, Mahler Park, E. Providence, R. I.

Universal Hair Dyeing Comb

The only sure and safe method of restoring, gray, bleached or faded hair or mustache to its natural color is by using the Universal Hair Dyeing Comb. Will not soil fingers in using Gives any desired shade instantly. Guaranteed absolutely harmless. Used by men and women alike. Small size, $1.50, large size, $2.

WM. SORGAN, Comb Manufacturer
226 East 6th Street :: NEW YORK CITY

VAUCAIRE REMEDY TABLETS

This remarkable remedy is made of the true imported Extract of Galega (Goatsrue) and Lactophosphate of Lime. Besides being the greatest known agent for DEVELOPING THE BUST and filling out the figure, it is also an excellent tonic, producing a natural appetite, restful sleep and a clear complexion. This preparation, originally prescribed by Dr. Vaucaire is positively harmless and indorsed by leading Health Journals. Box containing 10 days' treatment, 50c or 6 boxes for $2.50 mailed postpaid in plain package.

MISS WANOUS, Manufacturer, Dept. E.
780 Nicollet Ave. Minneapolis, U. S. A.

Talk About Books

"The Tides of Barnegat"
By F. Hopkinson Smith
(Charles Scribner's Sons)

F. Hopkinson Smith's charming story, now running in the *Scribner's Magazine*, will be published by that firm in the early Fall. The advance orders for the book have been so great that a second edition is already being put to press. The same firm will publish a new Western story by Frank H. Spearman, the author of that popular novel, "The Daughter of a Magnate."

"The Awakening of Helena Richie"
By Margaret Deland
(Harper & Bros.)

A new edition of "Old Chester Tales" and "The Common Way" are being put to press since the recent publication of Margaret Deland's new novel, "The Awakening of Helena Richie," which is written in the author's best vein. It is an intensely emotional story, woven around the awakening of a human soul. The scene is laid in "Old Chester," and the familiar figures of Dr. Lavendar and Willie King have much to do with the principal character of the story.

"The Jungle"
By Upton Sinclair
(Doubleday, Page & Co.)

Upton Sinclair's remarkable book, "The Jungle," has just been published in Japan, making the sixteenth language into which this powerful story, which has been the means of arousing such intense indignation on the beef question, has been translated.

"The Doctor"
By Ralph Connor
(Fleming H. Revell)

The Rev. Dr Charles W. Gordon, who writes under the pen name of "Ralph Connor," will bring out a new novel this Fall, through the Fleming H. Revell Company, called "The Doctor."

"Coniston"
By Winston Churchill
(The Macmillan Co.)

The last book by Winston Churchill is doubtless the most interesting of that author's works. The principal character is one of the most remarkable men of his day, and will be easily recognized by any one familiar with the politics of the West during the administration of President Grant. The same firm will shortly publish a new novel by Jack London, to be called "The White Fang." It will be somewhat on the order of "The Call of the Wild," by the same author.

"A Millionaire of Yesterday" and "A Man and His Kingdom"
By E. Phillips Oppenheim
(Little, Brown & Co.)

Two new novels by E. Phillips Oppenheim, "A Millionaire of Yesterday" and "A Man and His Kingdom," abound with adventure and interest. Once begun they will not be laid aside until finished. This brilliant writer is known as a "comer" among the publishing folk and whatever he writes is bound to attract attention, so that the appearance of two new novels from his pen simultaneously is an event.

"The Sphinx's Lawyer"
By Frank Danby
(Frederick A. Stokes Co.)

This striking novel by the author of "Baccarat" and "Pigs In Clover" is likely to arouse widespread comment, favorable and otherwise. No matter which side leads it is bound to be read with intense interest, as it is a readable story, written by a woman with a remarkable insight into human nature.

"By Wit of Woman"
By Arthur Marchmont
(Frederick A. Stokes Co.)

Arthur Marchmont's latest contribution to fiction deals with the thrilling adventures of a young American girl, amid the dangers and intrigues of the Austrian and Hungarian Courts. It is the author's most successful book, so far, and holds the reader's unabated interest from start to finish.

"Susan Clegg and Her Neighbors' Affairs"
By Anne Warner
(Litlle, Brown & Co.)

Anne Warner has just brought out another book, and it is even more amusing and entertaining than the author's former book, "Susan Clegg and Her Friend, Mrs. Lathrop." The same characters are introduced in this second volume as in the first, and the story is developed with the same droll humor.

"Huntington, Jr."
By Edward Clary Root
(Frederick A. Stokes Co.)

The author has drawn a vivid picture of American politics as they obtain at the present day, in "Huntington, Jr." The reader's sympathy and sincere admiration are with the hero of the story, and continue to the end.

"A Woman's Will"
By Anne Warner
(Little, Brown & Co.)

In this delightfully humorous story by Anne Warner we have an international love comedy which proves vivacious reading for all readers, but especially so to anyone who has lived abroad and who understands the German characteristics. The book is as refreshing a bit of fiction as one would wish to pick up, for the dialogue is always original, and there is a laugh on every page.

If you desire good, practical ideas about managing your household, read Margaret Hall's splendid

LESSONS IN SIMPLE COOKERY

Now running in the Pictorial Review
To be continued in November
They are the advice of an experienced housekeeper

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

IT IS UP TO DATE AND RELIABLE

RECENTLY ENLARGED WITH
25,000 New Words and Phrases
ALSO ADDED
New Gazetteer of the World
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Editor in Chief, W. T. Harris, Ph.D., LL.D., United States Commissioner of Education.
2380 Quarto Pages. 5000 Illustrations.
IT IS A PACKED STOREHOUSE OF ACCURATE INFORMATION
GRAND PRIZE (Highest Award) WORLD'S FAIR ST. LOUIS

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1116 Pages. 1400 Illustrations.
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FREE, "Dictionary Wrinkles." Illustrated pamphlets.
G. & C. MERRIAM CO.
Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.
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SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
PERMANENTLY REMOVED
A WOMAN'S OWN STORY
HOW SHE CURED HERSELF

After doctoring for years to rid myself of superfluous hair I finally learned the secret which cured me permanently. Becoming enthusiastic, I offered to help other women as I helped myself. By my method you can cure yourself. Remember, I am a woman and appreciate confidence. If you want to be rid forever of all superfluous hair by a home treatment that is safe, positive and true to nature, write me to-day. Enclose stamp. Under plain stationery I will tell you all.
FLORENCE HAWTHORNE, Studio W, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York

REMOVE THAT HAIR
FROM LIP OR CHIN

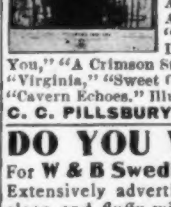
Woman is too lovely and lovable a creature to be harassed and embarassed by unwelcome hair. Some of the most feminine and refined of women have it and would be rid of it if they knew how to do so. My book (confidential) is free and tells how you can remove hair forever without pain or injury, even though your skin is of velvety delicacy. Write for it to Prof. J. H. Austin 1145 McVicker's Theatre Bldg., Chicago

Comb back youthful beauty, gloss and color into your hair—comb the grayness, and streaked and faded spots out of it—simply by combing it with THE IDEAL
HAIR DYEING COMB
GUARANTEED absolutely harmless. Its application cannot be detected. It imparts a color like nature's own. The only safe and sure method. Thousands in use.
FREE Send for our 32-page illustrated book on the care and dressing of the hair.
H. D. COMB CO., Dept. 25, 35 West 21st St., New York

Why Be So Thin?

Have you a perfectly developed figure? Can you wear low cut evening gowns or tight fitting tailor made suits with pride? If not we can help you permanently and will
PROVE IT FREE
Just write saying "send me full trial treatment and book 'Beauty, the Figure and the Health' free of any cost to me." We send you charges paid enough of Dr. Whitney's Nerve and Flesh Builder to prove that it will develop the figure superbly, safely, permanently because it effectually nourishes the fat producing cells; these cells proportion where roundness of contour and fullness is absolutely necessary to make the perfect woman and their nourishment will give you the development you should have. Don't delay, write at once.
C. L. JONES CO.
521 Realty Building, Elmira, N. Y.

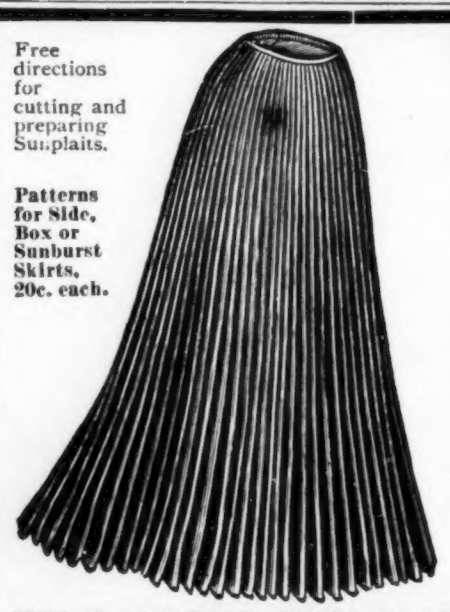
This Advertisement is to prevent you from being deceived!
FLOATING ALONG (ROMANZA TWO-STEP)



Has proved to be the quickest and greatest "hit" ever known in instrumental music, hence there have been published several
IMITATIONS.
Refuse to buy a copy of "Floating Along" romanza, unless it has the title page shown here. Buy it of your music dealer or send us 20c. and we will mail you a copy. We will send you any of the following new music at 15c. each, 4 for 50c. Every one a hit. SONGS: "When I Am Yours," "My Jap from Tokio," "Floating Along,"-song, "Osceola," "On a Holiday," "De Cleanin' Man," "Eleanor," "Old Day Dreams," "Cara Mine," "Baby Blue." "Tis You," "A Crimson Stain." INSTRUMENTAL: "Break of Dawn," "Virginia," "Sweet Captivity," "Pike Jumbles," "Valse Jogeuse," "Cavern Echoes." Illustrated catalogue.
C. C. PILLSBURY CO., - - Minneapolis, Minn.

DO YOU WANT THE AGENCY
For W & B Swedish Hair Powder in your territory? Extensively advertised and popular. Makes the hair soft, clean and fluffy without washing. Send 10c. for sample and Liberal Offer to Agents.
WALDEYER & BETTS, 170 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

Free directions for cutting and preparing Sunplaits.



Patterns for Side, Box or Sunburst Skirts, 20c. each.

DRESS PLAITING
Cleaning and Dyeing
FREE DELIVERY On orders over 50c we prepay return express-age. All orders shipped same day as received.

PRICE LIST

Knife or Side Plaiting up to ⅝ in. plaits			Accordion Plaiting ¼ in., ⅜ in., ½ in.		
1 to 5 inches,	1c. a yard		1 to 5 inches,	2c. a yard	
6 to 10	"	2c. "	6 to 10	"	3c. "
11 to 15	"	4c. "	11 to 15	"	5c. "
16 to 20	"	5c. "	16 to 20	"	7c. "
21 to 25	"	10c. "	21 to 25	"	12c. "
26 to 30	"	14c. "	26 to 30	"	14c. "
			31 to 40	"	18c. "
Kilt Side Plaiting ⅝ in. and 1¼ in. plaits			41 to 50	"	22c. "
1 to 10 inches,	5c. a yard		51 to 60	"	25c. "
11 to 20	"	10c. "	61 to 75	"	45c. "
21 to 25	"	15c. "			
26 to 40	"	25c. "	Pinking, 1c. yard		
41 to 50	"	35c. "	Ruching and Buttons made to order.		
51 to 60	"	50c. "			

Skirts Graduated Side Plaited, $2.00
" " Box " 2.00
" Sunburst Plaited . . . 1.50
Waists " " each .75
Sleeves " " pair .75

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Garments cleaned, dyed and finished equal to new
THE MANHATTAN DRESS PLAITING, CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS
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The knowledge how to possess it—yours for the asking

WOULD you have a form second to none, perfectly free from all scrawny and hollow places, and a bust as full, plump and firm as you could desire? You may easily obtain these inestimable blessings if you write to Mme. Hastings, the marvelously successful Face and Form Specialist of Chicago, for her famous system of development, a discovery which vigorously stimulates the developing forces of nature and makes plump all the flat and sunken places, and creates the most fascinating and beautiful curves.

It Enlarges the Bust Measure 6 Inches

and makes the arms and neck plump and round. The Nadine system is the one praised so highly by leading society women everywhere. It is perfectly harmless, and failure is unknown. Special Instructions are given to Thin Women to gain 15 to 30 pounds more in weight and round out the entire form. When using this treatment you will receive constant care by mail until you are entirely developed. Prominent physicians highly endorse and prescribe it because of its great superiority over everything else known for physical development. Upon request, and a stamp for postage, a package, sealed in a plain wrapper, will be sent you containing beautiful photos and full information how to develop yourself at home. Do not fail to write at once to

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During July, 1906, we received from Mr. W. G. SMITH, of Bates College, PICTORIAL REVIEW Subscriptions on which Commissions and Prizes **were more than $1,000.** Mr. Smith made this splendid record by engaging fellow students—men and women—to assist him.

During July we received from Mr. E. A. JOHNSON, PICTORIAL REVIEW Subscriptions on which Commissions and Prizes **were over $225.**

During July we received from Mr. JAMES PARKER PICTORIAL REVIEW Subscriptions on which Commissions and Prizes **were nearly $200.**

During July we received from Mr. S. E. LEE PICTORIAL REVIEW Subscriptions on which Commissions and Prizes **are over $150.**

Messrs. Smith, Johnson and Parker have had considerable experience, and their present excellent incomes are the result of experience and hard work. On the other hand, Mr. Lee never solicited a subscription in his life until June, 1906, and the results he is obtaining are accomplished almost entirely by hard work and good American grit. If such results can be obtained in Mid-Summer when, by many, the subscription business is supposedly dead, is not this a good business to go into permanently?

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